

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

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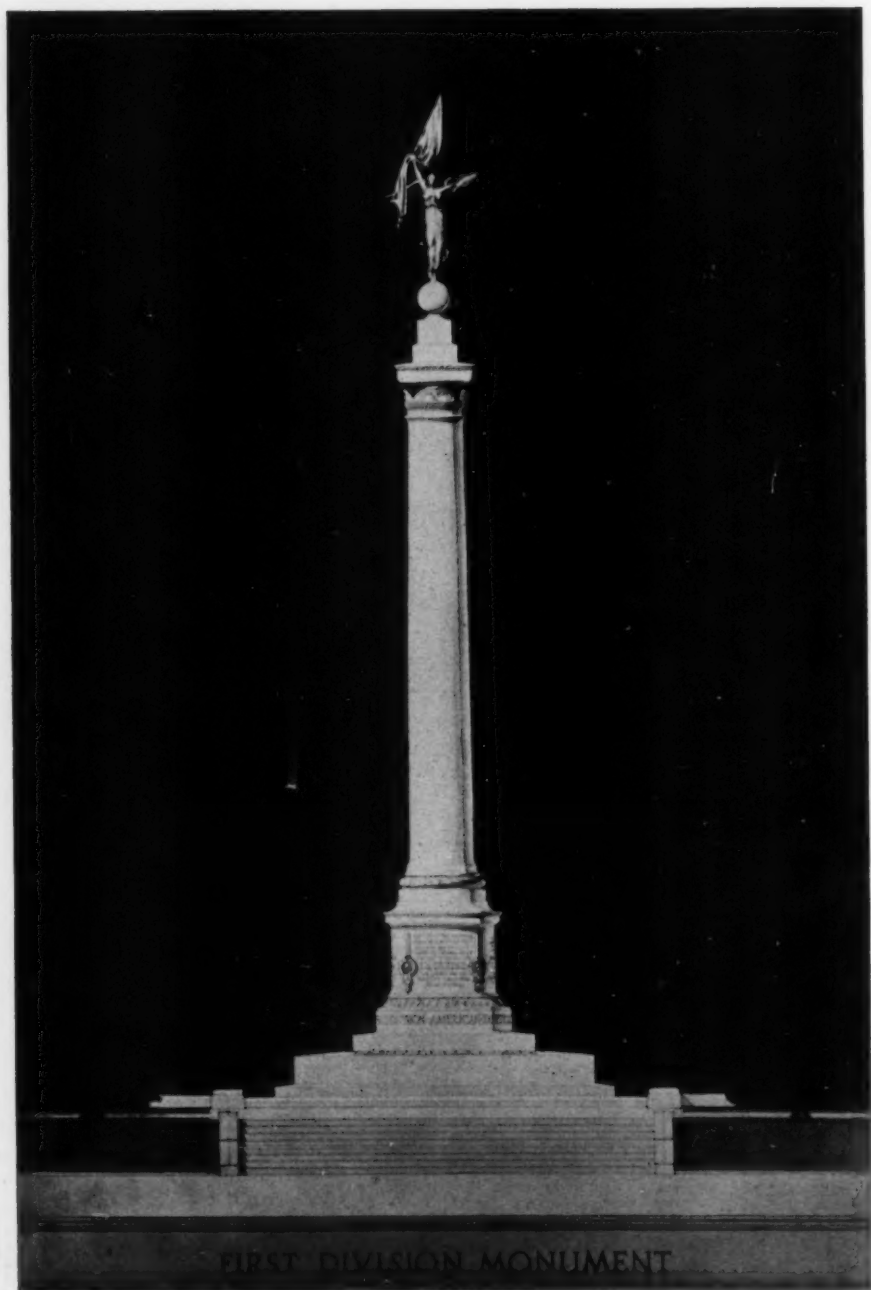
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VOL. LVIII, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1924

WHOLE No. 386

DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA

By C. ROBERT CHURCHILL

PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA SOCIETY, S. A. R.



THE story of General don Bernardo de Galvez is the story of Louisiana's part in the American Revolution. It is one of romance, strategy, suffering, valor, revenge—and of the events which destroyed the British power in the Gulf States and the British menace of attack on the American army from the south, a story so full of the picturesque that it makes us regret that Louisiana has not the plentitude of poets, romanticists and historians of New England and New York, for while Louisiana helped make history, the deeds of her Colonial times are little known even to our own people.

In 1678 a gallant Frenchman by the name of Robert Cavelier La Salle discovered the Mississippi River. He was killed by one of his own men and the prospect of founding a French settlement on the banks of the Mississippi died with the daring adventurer. La Salle had the glory, however, of taking possession

of that vast country in the name of the King of France and of giving it the name of Louisiana. Bounded on the east and north by the British possessions of the Atlantic Coast and Canada, its limits were lost in the solitudes of the west. The territory was named and taken possession of, but that was all.

The first French Colony was established in 1699 by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville at Biloxi. The next French Colony was established in 1718 by Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, laying the foundations of New Orleans.

These colonies were onerous and burdensome to the mother country so in 1766 the King of France made a cession to Spain and Great Britain of the whole province of Louisiana. To Spain he gave all the land lying west of the Mississippi, including New Orleans and the "Isle" on which it was built. This island is that tract of land bounded north by Bayou Manchac, (originally a great

outlet of the Mississippi River) west by the Mississippi River, east by the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain and south by the Gulf of Mexico. To Great Britain he gave the territory east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the "Isle of Orleans."

Naturally, the inhabitants of New Orleans were greatly incensed; they petitioned France, but to no avail. The resistance led to a strong movement to establish a Republican form of government of their own. This led to open rebellion. Six of the principal leaders, history tells us, were publicly executed as rebels in the Plaza, (Jackson Square) in 1772, under instructions of General O'Reilly. He was the same O'Reilly who afterwards figured so prominently in Cuba and the Indies. The names of these six patriots are a matter of record in Louisiana history. About this time, when the shout of liberty was heard in New Orleans and her principal citizens suffered death on account of their Republican ideals, the standard of rebellion was also raised in the provinces of New England. It was thus sounded from the two extremes of the land and by both French and British colonists. In 1777 Benjamin Franklin was sent to France and Spain to secure aid; however, all that he obtained during 1777 was a continuance of secret aid. This was given rather freely by both France and Spain. Money, arms and even ships were placed at Franklin's disposal but still there was no recognition of American Independence. Vergennes, who was the center of intrigue, refused to act until the Americans had struck some great blow without the aid of Europe.

In 1779 France recognized the independence of the Colonies and concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce with them and offered much succor. Great

Britain considered such proceedings as equivalent to a declaration of war, and hostilities had actually begun when Spain offered her mediation, and agreed upon a meeting of the ministers of the belligerent powers at Madrid, including those of the Colonies. Benjamin Franklin, I believe, attended this meeting. But this was not palatable to the pride of England, and on the rejection by the cabinet of St. James of the terms offered by Spain, the Spanish Ambassador left London without taking leave. The British Government, acting with its customary energy and promptitude, immediately issued letters of marque against the ships and subjects of Spain.

On the 8th of July, 1779, the King of Spain authorized his subjects in America to do their share in the hostilities to be waged against the English and their possessions. No news could have been more welcome to General Galvez then Governor of and resident in Louisiana. He was young, bold, energetic, and he felt that his talents were equal to the career which was opening before him. Availing himself of the occasion with alacrity, he immediately planned an attack against the neighboring possessions.

Don Bernardo de Galvez belonged to the most powerful family of Spain. His father was Viceroy of Mexico, his uncle Secretary of State of Spain and President of the Council of the Indies, a post almost equalling in political power that of the King. (*See Addenda No. 1*)

In 1779, Don Bernardo de Galvez, as Colonel of the Spanish regiment at New Orleans, was Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Louisiana. He was then but twenty-one years of age; four years later he had won three brilliant campaigns against the British, captured their armies and ships in Louisiana, and Florida, and destroyed

the British military ascendancy in the Southern country. The achievements of this youth were not the incidents of accident, nor were they due to the guidance of older minds, for he acted where his chiefs held back, and by his personal bravery and leadership compelled their coöperation.

In the fall of 1779, General Galvez convened the inhabitants on the Plaza (now Jackson Square) of New Orleans, discoursed on the miserable conditions of the province, and regretted that in such untoward circumstances he had received strict orders to put the colony in a state of defense, because an attack was anticipated. He had discovered by intercepted letters from Natchez (Mississippi) that the English intended to surprise New Orleans. He labored under the apprehension that if the British possessed both banks of the Mississippi River they might find themselves in a position to carry war into Mexico and other provinces of New Spain.

General Galvez said, before the Cabildo (still standing opposite the Square) that he could not take the oath to defend the province from the English until the inhabitants promised to help him. All present assented with enthusiasm. General Galvez then took the oath of office and shortly began to collect a small fleet and an army and laid plans to march against the enemy on the 22nd day of August, 1779. Preparations were well under way for the movement but on the 18th of August a violent hurricane in three hours demolished a large number of houses in New Orleans, destroyed crops, killed cattle, and, worst of all, sunk his fleet, excepting the frigate "El Volante."

General Galvez ordered to New Orleans all the boats spared by the hurricane. One schooner and three gun boats

were raised from the river, and provisions, ammunitions, artillery were put in them. The artillery consisted of ten pieces, one twenty-four, five eighteen, and four four pounders, under the command of Don Juan Alvarez, who, although his health was greatly impaired, took charge with alacrity of the trust reposed in him. This small fleet was to go up the river at the same time as the army, in order to supply its wants.

On the 27th of August these arrangements being completed, the Governor took his departure in the morning, with over 1270 men, including 700 veteran soldiers, 330 recruits, 20 carbineers, 60 militiamen and 80 free blacks. Galvez received on his way reinforcements of 600 men and 160 Indians from the German and Arcadian Coast. The latter and the colored men marched in front as scouts, they were followed by the regular troops and the militia, making in all over 2,000 men. (*See Addenda No. 2*)

Many unfortunate Arcadians, banished from Novia Scotia by the British in 1756, had found refuge in Louisiana. When the news spread that General Galvez was organizing an army to attack the British outposts, hundreds of them collected such arms as they could and begged permission to accompany him. In addition to the Arcadians, there was a goodly number of Germans, who had been colonized in Louisiana under John Law and had settled on the Mississippi (Costa des Alemanes) just above New Orleans, and numbers of them also took part in the campaign.

History tells us of Oliver Pollock and a number of other Americans who took part in this movement. He was the agent of the American Colonies in New Orleans, and had been sent there in 1779 by General Washington to secure assist-

ance for the colonies. There were at that time in New Orleans a number of merchants from Boston, New York and Philadelphia whose sympathies were strongly with their colonial countrymen in their struggle against oppression. They procured a supply of arms and ammunition for the inhabitants of the western part of Pennsylvania, which they delivered to Col. Gibson, who had come for it from Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Pitt. This was done with the connivance of the Spanish governor.

"Captain Willing of Philadelphia," says Judge Martin, in his history of Louisiana, "visited the British settlements on the Mississippi and some of his companions covered the lakes to Mobile, with the view of inducing the inhabitants to raise the striped banner of the Colonies and join their countrymen in their struggle for freedom. The people of both the Floridas (east and west Florida) however, remained steadfast in their attachment to the royal cause."

It is not generally known that from the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Florida, which in those days extended to the Mississippi River, adhered to the British Crown and gave no aid nor countenance to the Atlantic provinces in their struggle for independence. An arm of Bayou Manchac is still known as Bayou King George. We are told that some of these families were refugees from the thirteen colonies and were openly designated as Tories in the old days, as opposed to Whigs, which preceded the democrats in this section.

In January, 1778, Capt. Willing returned to New Orleans, and entered into communication with Oliver Pollock, who, with the permission and support of General Galvez, had now openly assumed the character of an agent for the insurgents. The Court of Spain had gradu-

ally become less timid in its manifestation of hostility toward Great Britain, and General Galvez encouraged by his governor, had gone so far as to give assistance to the Americans, in arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., to the amount of \$70,000. By these means, the forts occupied by the militia of Virginia on the Mississippi had been strengthened, and the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania had received material aid and comfort.

General Galvez marched against the forts of Manchac and Baton Rouge, the strongholds of Great Britain in the forests of Louisiana. Each was defended by garrisons of about 700 trained men under Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Dickson.

The forts at Baton Rouge and Manchac were built during the existence of the French Colony under Iberville, sometime about 1700, the idea being to maintain, in awe and subjection, the Indian tribes which infested the country in those days. When that portion of Louisiana was ceded to Great Britain, these forts were enlarged and garrisoned by the British. On September 7, 1779, Fort Bute at Manchac, La., was taken by assault with considerable loss to the British and but few casualties to the besiegers.

Although his army had been considerably diminished General Galvez left Manchac on September 13th and advanced against Baton Rouge. The Spanish batteries were plied with such accuracy and effect, that notwithstanding the briskness of the fire of the besieged, the Fort was so dismantled late in the afternoon that the British sent two officers with flags of truce to propose articles of capitulation. The garrison consisted of 700 regular British soldiers and 100 militia. They were granted the

honors of war. It was agreed that Fort Panmure at Natchez and two other posts, one on the Amit River and the other on Thompson Creek, should capitulate also. Thus disappeared forever the British flag in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Judge Gyarre, in his history of Louisiana writing of these battles says: "The Militia bore themselves with indescribable zeal in every labor, and in the service of the artillery they gave constant proof of a perfect discipline, and they seized many opportunities to cast themselves upon the enemy, especially the companies of Arcadians within whose breasts sprung up memories of the cruelties perpetrated in the last war, wherein they were forced by the King of England to abandon their homes in New Foundland."

It should also be mentioned that the Americans, sent by Captain Pickle, captured a British cruiser in Lake Ponchartrain. The crew of this vessel also captured the fortifications known as Thompson Barrack and that of the River Amit, together with their respective garrisons. As they passed Galveztown on Bayou Manchac they took three schooners and a brig that were returning to Pensacola, after having brought the British soldiers provisions and ammunition; they captured also three Bylanders that were coming from Pensacola with fifty-four army men, a captain and a lieutenant, and in the Mississippi River took a schooner with provisions.

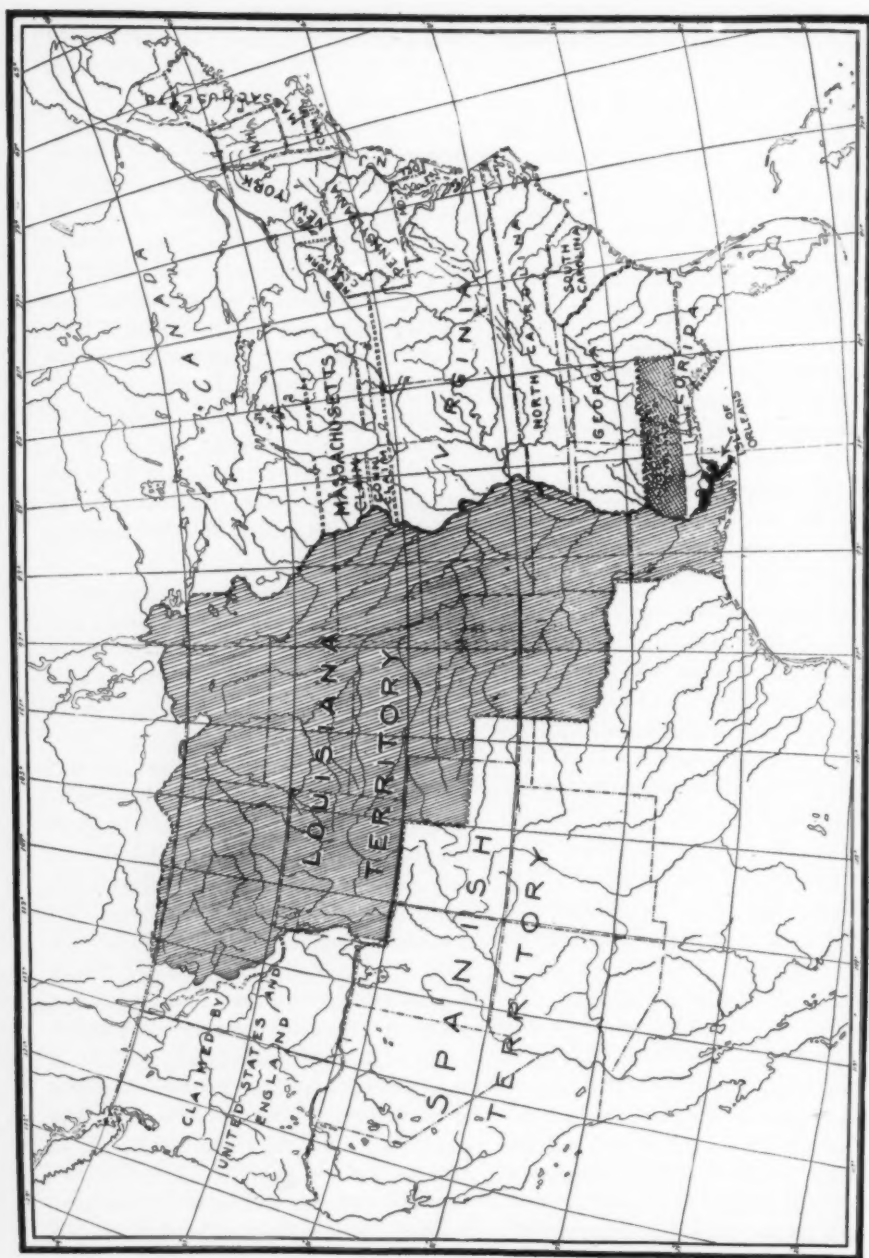
In the year 1780, General Galvez with an army of about 2000 men reduced the British stronghold, Fort Charlotte, on the Mobile River, and Mobile capitulated on March 14th. In 1781, General Galvez and his ever victorious armies won new and greater successes, and he invested the British stronghold at Pensa-

cola which surrendered May 9, 1781. Old Fort San Carlos still stands near Pensacola on the site of this memorable and lengthy engagement.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war the armies of General Galvez relieved the colonies from all danger of attack in the Upper Mississippi and by way of East Florida. The military genius displayed in his brilliant and always successful campaigns, created a valuable diversion in the South and retarded the military movements which the British might otherwise have made in that direction. So general had been the reverses of the American forces in the Carolinas and in Georgia, that they can scarcely be said to have maintained, after the fall of Charleston, any real military establishment.

I have had opportunity to only bluntly sketch the facts of these campaigns. Their romance has been ignored. Some day, perhaps, we will have a great historical novel based on them. One of its chapters will be the tragic flight of the British colonists near Natchez. When news came of General Galvez's expedition to Baton Rouge, the British at Natchez, believing that his fleet had been disbursed by storms, by a stratagem rehabilitated Fort Pannure. Almost immediately came the true news of Galvez's brilliant success at Baton Rouge. Fearing the wrath of the Spaniards, the colonists, consisting of several hundred men, women and children, fled in a desperate march through the wilderness to the Atlantic Coast. One section was captured by the Americans in Georgia, the other, after 131 days of awful privation, starvation and attacks by Indians, reached the British settlement at Savannah.

General Galvez, hero of three successful campaigns against superior British



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1778

Please note the extent of the Louisiana territory. It must be observed that the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia extended westward to the Mississippi River. In the map, the size of the Isle of Orleans is somewhat exaggerated so as to make it clearly discernible—it was that portion of the Louisiana Territory mentioned in the treaties as "East of the Mississippi River." The hatched portion "Claimed by the United States and England" came into the possession of the United States in 1810.

armies was crowned with honors by the King of Spain. He was made Viceroy of Mexico, a king in fact of a larger empire than that of his Imperial Master. He died at Vera Cruz, at the age of 38. His grave is just outside of Vera Cruz and is often pointed out to visitors.

ADDENDA NO. 1

That General Washington was well aware of the services being rendered to the American Colonies by General Bernardo de Galvez is attested by the following letters:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, BEFORE YORK,
12 October 1781.

"To Don Francisco Rendon:

"SIR: I was greatly honored with your favor of the 2d. It gives me pleasure to find so good a disposition in Don Bernardo de Galvez to concert his operations in such a manner against the common enemy, that the interests of his Most Catholic Majesty and those of ourselves and our ally may be mutually benefited. You must be sensible, that, in the present political situation of affairs, I cannot, with any degree of propriety, in behalf of the United States, propose any joint plan of operations to General Galvez, though I flatter myself that difficulty will be ere long removed.

"Neither can I at this time determine whether we shall be able to act offensively against the enemy in South Carolina and Georgia. That will in a great measure depend upon the naval assistance we shall be able to derive from our ally. Of this you may assure General Galvez, that, should any offensive plan be formed which is to be undertaken by the allied arms, I will use my influence with the French commanders to give him due notice, should I not be able to open correspondence with him myself. In the meantime you may inform him that he cannot make a more powerful diversion in favor of the Southern States than by pushing his arms against East Florida.

"I am obliged by the extract of General Galvez's letter to the Count de Grasse, explaining at large the necessity he was under of granting the terms of capitulation to the garrison of Pensacola, which the commandant required. I have no doubt, from General Galvez's well-known attachment to the cause of America, that he would have refused the articles, which have been deemed exceptionable,

had there not been very powerful reasons to induce his acceptance of them.

"I am, Sir, &c.

(From Writings of George Washington, Vol. 8.)

ADDENDA NO. 2

Through the assistance of Miss Irene A. Wright, Reina Mercedes No. 1, 40, Seville, Spain, whose work in the Archives of Seville has attracted attention, we have been able to get certified copies of the rosters of the organizations serving in Louisiana during the period of the Revolutionary War. This not only includes complete lists of officers and men of the fixed Spanish Regiments, but of the Militia Organizations throughout the Province of Louisiana. We have not endeavored to get rosters of the organizations serving at Mobile and Pensacola, but they are available at Seville, Spain.

Miss Wright has been working in the Archives at Seville, for a number of years on her own account, devoting her time more especially to Cuban papers, which remain her chief interest. She, however, is thoroughly familiar with the papers of Louisiana and Florida, and those seeking information in regard to the military history of their ancestors, or the records of Louisiana from 1775 to 1785, would do well to communicate with her.

As stated, those seeking military, historical and genealogical information would probably be interested in knowing that the writer through these connections has secured for the Library of the Louisiana Society certified copies of the rosters showing names of officers and men taking part in the campaigns of Galvez against the British in Louisiana and Florida in 1779, 1780, and 1781. Few people know that these records are still in existence, let alone that sets of copies of them have been prepared for distribution in a few selected channels.

Most of these documents are in a section of the Archives at Seville, and are marked as follows: *Audiencia de Santo Domingo. Louisiana y Florida. Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra y Situations de Tropas de la Luisiana. Años: 1779 a 1787. Estante nº 87, Cajon nº 3, Legajo nº 16.* This includes very complete data of the record of the Infantry Regiment of Louisiana entitled "Book of Life and Customs and Services" 1782 Commissioned Officers, First Sergeants, and Cadets.

For information, I cite here the record of the ancestors of one or two of the members of this Society. Take, for example, our member, Henry Trudeau. His grandfather served under General Galvez and the record reads as follows:

El Ten^{te}. con grado de Cap^{tan}. D^{no}. Zenon Trudeau; su Edad 33 anos;

Lieutenant with rank of Capt. Don Zenon Trudeau; age 33 years;

su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; su salud Robusta . . .

his country, New Orleans; his quality, Noble, his health, good.

En el sitio y Toma del Fuerte de Baton Rouge en el ano de 1779.

In the taking of the Fort of Baton Rouge in the year of 1779.

Take another of the ancestors of one of our members, Second Lieutenant D^{no}. Nicolas Olibier. His record is as follows:

El Subteniente de Gran^{de}. D^{no}. Nicolas Olibier; su Edad 25 anos;

Second Lieutenant of Grenadiers Don Nicolas Olibier, age 25 years;

su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; su salud Robusta . . .

his country, New Orleans; his quality, Noble; his health, good.

En la sorpresa del Fuerte But; sitio y toma de Baton Rouge

In the surprise of the Fort of Bute; taking of Baton Rouge

en el ano de 1779; y en el sitio y toma de Panzacola en el de 1781.

in the year of 1779; and in the taking of Pensacola in the year of 1781.

In addition to these records, we have a document from the *Papeles procedentes de Cuba, Legajo, 159*, which gives a list of the Militia Officers of the Province of Louisiana with details of their Corps, Names and Ranks, dates of their commissions issued by his Majesty, King of Spain, by reason of the Conquests of the English Positions. These volumes contain a world of certified copies of other organizations, Militia, etc., taking part in the Campaigns of Galvez against the British in 1779, 1780, and 1781.

There was recently unearthed in one of the old book shops of New Orleans by Mr. William Beer, of the Howard Library, a newspaper published in London on April 3, 1780, known as "The Morning Chronicle And London Advertiser." This gives the full details of the surrender of the British troops at Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and also copies of some letters by the British officers, and is of historical importance.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



SINCE October is, by almost universal consent, the month in which so many of our Chapters hold their first fall meetings and begin the intensive work of the year, let me extend hearty greetings and best wishes to you, both as Chapters and as individual members. With your co-operation, plus the impetus which we have brought over from the inspiration of last year's endeavors as summed up in the enkindling enthusiasm of our Thirty-third Congress, we are destined to outstanding progress in the organization of new chapters, in the securing of new members and in the wise furtherance of the worthy projects to whose fulfillment we have pledged ourselves.

With our organization now numbering 2012 chapters and our membership increase averaging over 1000 new members a month in the first two months immediately following the Congress, each one of us feels inspired to redouble our efforts toward interesting others eligible for membership to file their papers. Certainly our Society has never in its history had so much to offer members in the way of interesting and beneficial contacts; of perfected organization and of definite service to community and to country.

This message is being written to you from the "field," so to speak—for I am on a late summer and early fall

round of visits to our far Western States. "It has been said that the next best thing to going on a journey and gaining its impress is to listen to some one who has been along that way." I shall do my utmost to pass on my impressions of my itinerary of visits in my official report at the next regular Board Meeting, November the 14th, the minutes of which will appear in an early issue of the Magazine, but how I wish a goodly number of you might be with me on this journey. Everywhere, individuals and chapters alike have welcomed me. Side by side, with my conceptions of the great beauty of this marvelous section of our country, are my recollections of the charming friendliness of its people and my very great pride in the way in which Chapter after Chapter has demonstrated the excelling progress which it is making as to enthusiastic membership and definite accomplishment in its chosen line of endeavor.

North, South, East and West, I am increasingly impressed with the fervent zeal with which loyal Daughters everywhere are carrying out the aims to which our organization is dedicated. As your President General, I have now about circled the geographical scope of our Society within the mainland of the United States. As I have seen for myself, its abiding glory, you cannot realize how my heart has thrilled with pride in

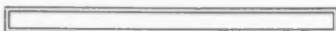
what each individual Daughter, working as a splendid unit for our Society since the time of its inception, has had a part in creating. I am confident, too, that our usefulness in the cause of good government and worthwhile citizenship among the women of our land will be one of the mighty factors in maintaining the sanctity of the home and the high ideals of religion and government which should emanate from it.

I have had no greater pleasure as President General than endorsement of "Defense Test Day" which has successfully passed into history. As was to be expected, Daughters of the American Revolution were justified in their support of it by the great loyal majority of the American people who by their calm

dispassionate advocacy of it, have shown that it was the will of the people that the government should be supported in this worthy project. Daughters of the American Revolution have always and will always wisely abstain from participating in partisan politics — but we are active participants in the cause of good government and in exercising the right of franchise. As such, it is earnestly hoped that each one of us who is entitled to vote will be aroused to her sense of duty in this direction. Vote as you pray, but *vote*.

That our year's work may surpass our fondest expectations of its glowing promise, is my heart-felt wish to you at this time.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General from Illinois, 1922-1925.

Mrs. Block died at her home in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, September 9, 1924. The funeral took place on the 12th.

At the time of her death Mrs. Block was also National Chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee of the National Society, and the originator in 1911 of the Block Certificate of Descent.



THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

AMERICA'S UNIQUE POLITICAL INSTITUTION

BY GENEVIEVE CHAMP CLARK THOMSON



BECAUSE of unusual political divisions among the American people this year, and the fact that it may not be possible for any of the candidates for President to obtain the necessary majority of the electoral votes of the states for an election, the machinery set up under the Constitution for the selection of a Chief Executive — with all its intricacies — has become of particular interest at this time.

Should that unique political institution, the electoral college, find itself unable to elect a President and a Vice-President, then it devolves upon the House of Representatives to elect a President, and the Senate, a Vice-President.

It is now one hundred and twenty-four years since Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr fought to a finish their titanic struggle for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic in that historic arena. And it is just exactly a century since the younger Adams (John Quincy Adams) vanquished Andrew Jackson by the votes of the same body thereby becoming the sixth President of the United States, to be followed in four years by none other than this same doughty "Old Hickory," triumphantly elected by the votes of the people, or rather of the Electoral College.

In every succeeding election, the Electoral College has been able to make a choice, as the constitutional fathers

would put it "agreeably to the Constitution." Therefore, for the last century the only duty which the Congress has been called upon to perform in connection with the election of a President and Vice-President has been the impressive but purely perfunctory one of counting the electoral vote. At least this has been such in every case except the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876 when the returns of the electoral votes of several states were seriously questioned and their validity was determined by an electoral commission created by Congress for the purpose. As a result of their findings Rutherford B. Hayes was declared President and William A. Wheeler, Vice-President. No Presidential contest, indeed I think we might almost say that no set of circumstances in our history, has been a more severe test of the staunch patriotism of the citizenry of America than the ordeal of 1877.

Political economists and statesmen have been pointing out, ever since the infancy of our government, the fact that the regulation and succession of the chief magistracy is of paramount importance under every form of government. And they unhesitatingly add that our method of choosing a President is the weakest point in our governmental system.

The framers of our Constitution are not to be blamed for this. One has only to read those pages of history to know that no persons have been more con-

scious of the faultiness of the provisions dealing with the election of the Chief Executive than the patriots and heroes who framed them. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying "The convention, sir, was perplexed with no part of this plan so much as with the mode of electing the President of the United States." The plans suggested ranged all the way from a modified monarchy to a direct vote of the people. Many methods were called, indeed many were actually chosen, only to be rejected after more mature deliberation. The plan finally adopted was very similar in character to the one proposed originally by Alexander Hamilton. The two are so alike that this plan might well be said to be the child of his fertile brain.

It is something of a snock to realize that free and independent citizens do not actually vote for the President and Vice-President. We talk rather glibly about whom we intend to honor with our suffrage in this respect but, as a matter of cold fact, we vote for electors who in turn vote for the candidates for these two great offices. The idea of electors is not a new one in the history of political science. In the days when Germany had an Emperor he was chosen by an electoral college; the kings of Poland were chosen by the Polish Diet and the Popes of Rome have always been elected by the College of Cardinals.

And, quaint as the idea seems today, it is nevertheless true that the framers of the Constitution were fearful that riots and disorder might follow in the wake of the direct election by the people, as they had in the older republics of Greece and Rome. It is true that Gouverneur Morris favored the President and Vice-President being elected by the citizens of the United States. In this he had the support of the sagacious

Franklin, the courageous Carroll of Carrollton, and others, but the preponderant judgment in the Convention was against it and the plan of electors was successful.

The office of Presidential elector has been an empty honor these many years, the elector being morally, if not constitutionally, bound to vote for the nominees of that party upon whose ticket his name has appeared. Time was when these electors were free to choose, as President and Vice-President, any citizens of the republic who met the familiar constitutional requirements for that office, of being thirty-five years of age, a native of the United States, and so on.

These electors are chosen in accordance with the laws of the various states. And when one studies the widely varying modes which have been employed in the different states at one time or another you feel like paraphrasing the adage anent "Many men of many minds" to read, "many states of many minds." This lack of uniformity in the methods of selecting electors has led to no end of confusion and has doubtless affected the results of the elections in many instances. Now, however, the electors are chosen on general state-wide tickets and each state is entitled to as many electors as it has Congressmen and Senators.

The electors of each state meet on the second Monday in January following the election and cast their votes at places designated by the state legislatures—usually the state capital. They sign two certificates of all votes given by them. Each of these certificates must contain two separate lists, one of the votes for President, the other for Vice-President. Then, having been duly sealed they are forwarded to the President of the Senate of the United States. In order that no mistake may arise, one is sent by regis-

tered mail, the other by special messenger. They must be accompanied by a certificate duly executed by the Governor of the respective state, setting forth the names of the state electors and the number and decision of the votes cast. Thus ends the work of the electoral college and it is the duty of Congress then to officially count and announce the vote.

Therefore, it transpires that regardless of the result at the polls in November, the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States will in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution meet in joint session on the second Wednesday in February, 1925, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote in what will be the thirty-fourth presidential election in the history of our nation.

For this ceremony the two Houses of Congress will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock p. m. of the day designated. The President of the Senate presides, while the Speaker of the House occupies a chair at his left. The members of the Senate, walking two by two, enter the hall of the House and sit at the right of the Speaker's dias. The act of Congress which outlines the exact mode of procedure appears to have recognized the laws of hospitality, for in it are explicit directions that the representatives shall sit "in that part of the hall not provided for the Senators." Furthermore any tendency to dilatoriness on the part of this joint assemblage is forestalled by the provision that it shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared. Four tellers, two from each House are appointed. To them the President of the Senate will hand the certificates of the electoral votes as he opens them, in the alphabetical order

of the states. The tellers read these certificates in the presence of both Houses and, having listed them and counted them, they deliver the result of their count to the President of the Senate, who in turn announces it to the two Houses.

A majority of the electoral votes, which is now 266, is required to elect and if any candidates for President or Vice-President have received this number or more they are declared elected. This declaration of election, together with the list of votes, is thereupon entered on the journals of both Houses.

On the eighth of February 1797, John Adams as Vice-President and presiding officer of the joint session, had the unusual experience of announcing his own election to the Presidency.

But should no candidate receive the requisite number of votes it is provided that from the persons receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college not to exceed three, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot the President. In conferring this responsibility upon the lower House the framers of the act felt that they were more than equalizing the treaty-making powers lodged in the Senate.

If such a situation arises on the second Wednesday in February next, it will then devolve upon the present House of Representatives — not the one to be elected in November — to make a choice between President Calvin Coolidge, Hon. John W. Davis and Senator La Follette.

The House in balloting to elect a President votes by states. That is, each state has one vote; thus New York and Nevada have the same weight in the selection of a President by the House. The vote of a state is cast by the major-

ity vote of the delegates. Thus, should a state have fifteen Congressmen of whom eight were Republicans and seven Democrats, the vote of that state would be recorded for the Republican candidate. A special quorum is required for this vote, which consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the states. A majority of the states is required for election. In this particular Congress there are twenty-three state delegations in the House in which the Republicans have a majority and twenty in which the Democrats are more numerous. The remaining five are evenly divided. Several of the Republican delegations would, it is said, vote for La Follette.

Thus it is obvious that on the face of the facts no election could be made, since a majority, or the vote of twenty-five states, is necessary to a choice. This situation might be changed by death or resignations.

In case of a deadlock in which no person is able to secure a majority, or the vote of twenty-five states, in the House, an election of a President is, thereby, rendered impossible. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution provides that the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the two candidates who have received the highest vote for that office in the Electoral College. The House having failed to elect a President, the Vice-President thus elected becomes the acting President.

This is a contingency which has not yet arisen in the one hundred and forty-eight years of our nation's history. Should it come about on March 4, 1925, we will be putting into practice a Constitutional provision the workability of which has never been tested.

The Senators vote individually and not as states, each state thus having two

votes. Two-thirds of the membership of the Senate is required for a quorum and a majority of the whole Senate is necessary to elect. It is to be remarked that the choice in the Senate for Vice-President is made from the two highest contestants for Vice-President, instead of from the three highest for President as in the House.

Should both the House and Senate fail to act, a contingency extremely remote, the country would be face to face with one of the two hiatus which could come about as the result of our present electoral system. The Constitution has provided no means, nor has Congress, for the succession to the Presidency under these conditions.

Some persons incline to the view that the Secretary of State would become President, as in the case of the death or disability of both the President or Vice-President. But it is argued that this is impossible, due to the fact that the members of the Cabinet automatically cease to function at the close of the administration for which they are appointed. On the other hand some authorities hold that the incumbent Secretary of State would act as President until a special election could be held. But the Constitution has delegated no authority to Congress or to any official for this purpose.

The other hiatus which we might face is in case the President and Vice-President-elect should both die or be incapacitated between their time of election in November and the time of their inauguration in March. There is nothing in the Constitution to direct us how to proceed to extricate ourselves from the entanglement in which such a catastrophe would place us.

Should either of these conditions ever occur the people of the United States

would be, governmentally speaking, facing a blank wall. These, and other defects of our electoral system, have been forced upon the attention of the electorate by every crisis which has arisen over the election of a President and Vice-President. On every occasion of this kind the press and the people have agitated for some measure which would provide an absolute safeguard in the matter of selecting a President and Vice-President. John G. Carlisle, ex-Speaker of the House, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and one of the brilliant intellects of his generation, in 1897 in two

articles printed in the Forum, pointed out the defects and ambiguities of our Constitution in this respect and suggested some remedies.

He is only one of the many American statesmen who have felt that this matter, which is in no sense a partisan one should be thought out and settled for the good and safety of all.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the above article, Mrs. James M. Thomson, is the daughter of the late Champ Clark of Missouri, for many years Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Mrs. Thomson has been a close student of American politics since girlhood and has a wide knowledge of American institutions, especially in their historical aspects.



NAVY DAY OBSERVANCE TO BE CONTINUED

Navy Day will be observed this year on Monday, October 27th, in pursuance of a custom established several years ago. "The objects of Navy Day," said Commander Marion Eppley, who has just arrived in Washington to conduct the nation-wide observance of the day, "are to pay a tribute to the past and present services of the Navy to the Nation, and to better acquaint the American people with what the Navy means to them."

"To know the Navy," Secretary of the Navy Wilbur said, in promising the cooperation of the Navy Department in the Navy Day observance, "is to believe in it. The Navy welcomes the most minute and searching scrutiny." People who live in or are visiting seaboard towns will be given an opportunity to inspect the Nation's warships when Visitors' Day will be declared on all vessels which will be sent to all of the larger cities along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Many of our people still fail to realize the tremendous peace-time value of the Navy—as discouraging war, as an industrial asset and as a training school for thousands of young men every year. President Cleveland pointed out in his first message to Congress that: "The Nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice."

It was the existence of a strong Army and Navy at the conclusion of the Civil War that permitted the United States to break Maximilian's control of Mexico, in spite of the backing of monarchical Europe, and to uphold the Monroe Doctrine without going to war.



SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD FOR A NATIONAL PARK

BY CHARLES E. OGDEN

SECRETARY OF THE SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD ASSOCIATION



HERE are no incidents in early American history of more interest to patriotic Americans than the Burgoyne Campaign, which culminated in defeat at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.

Where Burgoyne surrendered is

otic park where patriotism can be taught, and Americans can demonstrate they are grateful?

America always has loved her soldiers and must guard her best patriotic traditions. We cannot afford to abandon those influences which lead to a lofty national sentiment.



LOOKING TOWARD THE BIG RAVINE FROM THE EAST

marked by a beautiful monument; but where the American soldiers fought and won their great victory has been totally neglected during the life of this great Republic which grew out of their heroic toil and sacrifice. Is it not time that these fields, beautifully located, and apparently designed by Heaven for such a purpose, should be turned into a patri-

The story of the American Revolution which gives atmosphere to this Northland of the upper Hudson River is fascinating. It follows the period of those early frontier wars which involved the British and French and Indians in numberless bloody contests. And it is the first revelation of the real hope of a distinct and separate American life.

The plan of this campaign was formulated and presented to the King and his cabinet by General John Burgoyne, who had been in America the previous year and was present at Bunker Hill and other engagements. He ought to have known better, but he believed American soldiers would not stand up against the trained and disciplined soldiers of Europe.

General Burgoyne's plan was well conceived, and, if successful, it would have divided the American colonies; this, in all probability would have ended the war. An army was to move south from Canada by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River; a smaller force was to start from Oswego on Lake Ontario and move across country and down the Mohawk Valley, while an army and fleet were to advance up the Hudson. The three forces were to meet at Albany. General Burgoyne was selected to lead the main army, over the Lake Champlain and Hudson River route. He had 6000 of the best disciplined troops of England, about 2000 professional Hessian troops, and more than 1000 Indian allies.

The invading force across the coun-

try to Fort Stanwix was led by General St. Leger, a promising British commander, who hoped to add to his military fame by driving the crude Americans before his trained troopers. Howe, favored by the King and cabinet, was to command the British forces from New York in their sail up the Hudson and their tramp along its banks. It is worthy of note that not one of them reached Albany, thanks to the stubborn valor of untrained Americans.

Burgoyne started well on his southern trip to squelch the unruly Americans. His sail down Lake Champlain, under summer skies with high hopes of fame and fortune, has been described as glorious. There was nothing in his way until he

reached Ticonderoga. Even that supposedly impregnable fortress capitulated within a few days, and 300 Americans were driven out of their garrison in full retreat.

Small wonder that the British King, upon hearing the news, rushed into the apartment of the Queen and exclaimed exultantly: "I have whipped all the Americans." It was a very natural statement at that moment. All England was jubilant. The joy and excitement of



HISTORIC WELL USED DURING THE BATTLES OF SARATOGA; ON THE FREEMAN FARM

victory were everywhere on the British Isles, and America had no standing in the courts of Europe. All America was in despair.

Then came the stopping of St. Leger at Fort Stanwix, the British losses at Bennington, and the crowning of these events by the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga. The King no longer believed he had "whipped all the Americans."

Indeed, his premier, Lord North, could neither eat nor sleep, and Burke boldly advocated peace at any price. From the days of Saratoga the thought of conquest began to fade out of the British mind. After that they were fighting for compromise rather than victory. With Saratoga won, French soldiers and French ships were sent to the assistance of the colonies. Spain offered aid, while Holland loaned money to the new champion of freedom.

Before Saratoga, all was uncertain in the American mind, her most astute leaders expressed grave doubts. After Saratoga, no American thought of compromise. Americans saw a new government shaping itself into the history of the world. The Pilgrim, the Puritan, the Cavalier, the Huguenot, the Quaker,

the Netherlander, had won a victory in common, out of which they were to mold the destiny of a new continent. Someone has said that the importance of Saratoga could be estimated only by the importance of this country. And there is much truth in the statement.

Yet, for more than one hundred years, these grounds which are hallowed by the bravery and sacrifice and blood

of our forefathers, are unmarked save for a stone here and there along the roadway, or in an obscure field on privately owned property. We are Americans because those who fought there were Americans. As Americans, we should mark the spot where one of the great battles of the American Revolution was fought. Here was won a vic-



BUILDING ON THE NEILSON FARM AT BEMIS HEIGHTS
IN WHICH LADY ACKLAND NURSED HER
WOUNDED HUSBAND, 1777

tory by the common American soldier which changed the political history of the world. Here he proclaimed to the old world that his constancy and daring could no longer be denied. Here he declared that personal political liberty was to be the beacon light of a great continent.

No leading general in those days of fighting survived long in military leadership. Arnold turned traitor. Gates



SIGNS OF PEACE WHERE ONCE WARRIORS CONTENTED AND A GOVERNMENT WAS AT STAKE



SITE OF FREEMAN'S CABIN. SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 7, 1777, BEMIS HEIGHTS. LOOKING SOUTHWEST.
PROPOSED SITE OF MEMORIAL BUILDING

joined in the cabal against Washington. Burgoyne's light went out then and there, and Frazer, perhaps the greatest military genius of them all, was mortally wounded after he had been picked by Morgan and Tim Murphy had shown his marksmanship. In the background is General Schuyler, friend of Washington, coming to his place in history as the real hero of Saratoga.

Here was a victory of the plain, fighting American soldier, his back against the wall, standing for home and a new idea of freedom. It is to honor his memory, and to give him the glory that we wish to make the battlefields of Saratoga a fine national park, constantly telling its lessons of patriotism, and urging Americans, in these days when the Reds and loose constructionists are having so much to say, to keep their powder dry and their minds and hearts fixed on the great fundamentals of our government.

It is the aim of the Saratoga Battlefield Association to start this job. This is a day of parks, of playgrounds, of outdoor sports. It is a day of travel by the swift going automobiles. The Association wishes to transform those meadows and ravines into living fields and groves of Americanism which shall tell of the valor of our forefathers, of their devotion to a great cause, of their joy and sacrifice that a new nation might spring into life, classifying the equality of men and freedom of thought as priceless jewels in the diadem of government.

Some places on these historic grounds are marked, thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of patriotic individuals. And there is the Saratoga Monument, marking the place of Burgoyne's surrender, and commanding a view of surpassing splendor. But where American men fought and stopped the enemy, when their progress would have meant the annihilation of the American cause, there has been no sign of anything more than the private ownership of land. That has ended, for a patriotic organization has title to some four hundred acres of land where the principal fighting took place, and these lands are to be improved so as to become a worthy shrine of American patriotism.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress assembled, have placed themselves on record as favoring this patriotic movement. It is a fine thing to honor the deeds of those who there braved the enemy and won a victory which has been counted by an English historian (Creasy) as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

The grounds are some ten miles from Saratoga Springs, 25 miles from Albany, and are wonderfully adapted for park purposes. They occupy the heights above the Hudson River and command a view of Willard Mountain on the other side of the river and many landscapes which are picturesque and beautiful.





THE FIRST JOURNEY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

By JOHN D. NEVIN



If we agree with the professional bell-makers, that a bell by being recast does not lose its identity, then the Liberty Bell's first journey was from London to Philadelphia, on the good ship "Matilda," Captain Budden, along with the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

The original casting was made by Lester and Peck of 267 Whitechapel, London, in 1752, authorized by a letter written November 1, 1751, to "Respected Friend, Robert Charles: The assembly having ordered us to procure a bell from England to be purchased for their use, we take the liberty to apply ourselves to thee to get us a good bell, of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds sterling, or, perhaps, with the charges, something more. . . We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair, and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opportunity. . . . Let the bell be cast by the best workmen, and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters round it, viz.: 'By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Phelidelphia, 1752.' And underneath 'Proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Levit. xxv. 10.'

"As we have experienced thy readiness to serve this province on all occasions,

we desire it may be our excuse for the additional trouble from thy assured friends, Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, Edward Warner. P. S. Let the package for transportation be examined with particular care, and the full value insured there."

The bell was purchased to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter to Philadelphia by William Penn. This explains the inscription from Leviticus, the verse being, "And ye shall Hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; . . ." There was at that time no thought of independence.

The bell arrived in August 1752, and a few days after, according to the letter-book of Isaac Norris, "the superintendents had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by the stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound: though this was not very agreeable to us, we concluded to send it back to London by Captain Budden, but he could not take it aboard, upon which two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here. I am just now informed (10 March 1753) that they have this day opened the mould and have got a good bell, which I confess, pleases me very much, that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America. The mould was finished in a very masterly manner, and



THE PRESENT ZION REFORMED CHURCH, HAMILTON STREET, ALLENTOWN, PA., ON THE SITE OF THE ORIGINAL CHURCH WHICH SHELTERED THE LIBERTY BELL. THE TABLET ON THE STONE TO THE RIGHT OF THE ENTRANCE IS IN COM-MEMORATION OF THIS FACT

the letters I am told are better than on the old one."

The tone of this bell was unsatisfactory and it was again recast by the "ingenious workmen," Pass and Stow, and hung in June, 1753, and in July, 1776, it fulfilled the prophecy and proclaimed liberty. It was now to take its first land journey, or, disregarding the bell-makers' theory, its first journey.

In September, 1777, when the American forces were about to leave Philadelphia, the Bell was taken down to prevent its falling into the hands of the British, and, by an order of the Executive Council, the State House Bell, the bells of Christ Church and of St. Peter's Church, eleven bells in all, were removed to Allentown (then called Northampton) by way of Bethlehem. They were loaded on farm wagons, which had brought produce to the city, and carefully hidden with straw. John Jacob Mickley had charge of the expedition. All went well until they reached Bethlehem when an accident happened as shown by this entry in the diary of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem: "25 September 1777. The bells from Philadelphia brought in wagons. The wagon with the State House Bell broke down here, so it had to be unloaded. The other bells went on." After the breakdown a wagon was procured of Frederick Leaser, the bell reloaded, and driven by him to Northampton.

When they arrived at Northampton, the pastor, the Rev. Abraham Blumer, assisted in concealing the bells underneath the floor of the old Zion Reformed Church. Here they remained until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British troops in 1778 when they were taken back to that city.

The Church which sheltered the bells was torn down in 1838, and replaced by a more modern building which, in 1886, was replaced by the present structure, containing a memorial window, one panel of which has a representation of the Liberty Bell and this inscription: "In commemoration of the safe keeping of the Liberty Bell in Zion Reformed Church A. D. 1777."

One hundred and sixteen years later the Liberty Bell was again brought to Allentown on its return from the World's Fair in Chicago, unloaded from the car, and carried in triumph to the Church where it remained during the night, its journey homeward to Philadelphia being resumed next day.

It is a strange coincidence that the

very part of the verse of Leviticus pertaining directly to the event which the bell was to celebrate should have been omitted from the inscription, and, instead, a clause taken which, in the light of after events, seems almost a prophecy, a prophecy that twenty-five years later was fulfilled.

Its mission accomplished, the old Bell, though silenced forever, stands today as a symbol to all Americans of the birth and struggle of a great nation—the symbol of Liberty.

The great Chinese Statesman, Li Hung Chang, after a visit to Philadelphia, in 1896, paid this tribute:

"THE LIBERTY BELL

"To my eyes they did point out the symbol of Liberty,

And to my ears they did direct the sound,
It was only a sound of dong-dong,

And it came from an instrument of brass
made by man.

"The bell did not ring to my ears;
I could not hear the voice in my ears;
But in my heart its tones took hold,
And I learned that its brazen tongue
Even in silence told of struggles against
wrong."



ATTENTION, D. A. R. MEMBERS

Anyone having Lineage Books, volumes No. 2 to 14 and 23 to 42, which they desire to sell, or exchange for volumes 65 to 71, kindly communicate with the Treasurer General, Nation-

al Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Treasurer General will be glad to quote prices or arrange exchange.



MARRIAGES CELEBRATED SOMEWHERE IN FARNHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FROM 1672 TO 1800

BY E. CARTER DELANO

MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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| July 15, 1678 | John Answorth and Sarah Bridger | April 27, 1728 | Thomas Beale and Sarah McCarty |
| Nov. 15, 1678 | John Allen and Catherine Major. | April 30, 1728 | Joseph Bruce and Katherine Taylor |
| July 4, 1680 | Richard Apleby and Ann Arnolds | May 5, 1728 | William Beages and Katherine Happer |
| Oct. 18, 1725 | Edward Anderson and Margaret Conor | June 11, 1728 | Charles Bragg and Elizabeth Packett |
| Nov. 17, 1728 | Richard Appleby and Elizabeth Pression | Aug. 2, 1728 | Christopher Burn and Alice Gwien |
| July 4, 1729 | John Alderson and Jane Starks | April 29, 1729 | William Beale and Harnear Harnear |
| Oct. 15, 1729 | William Abshone and Eleanor Starks | June 27, 1729 | Thomas Bryant and Eliza Fowler |
| Dec. 23, 1729 | William Askins and Elizabeth Morgan | Sept. 13, 1729 | George Blackmore and Christian Shaw |
| Feb. 18, 1730/1 | Henry Allard and Grace Davis | Jan. 16, 1729/30 | Edward Bates and Jane Peck |
| Oct. 19, 1673 | David Burt and Mary Read | Jan. 28, 1729/30 | Thomas Barber and Ann Nash |
| July 7, 1678 | Richard Brasser and Elizabeth How | Jan. 26, 1730/1 | George Blewford and Jancy Palmer |
| Dec. 2, 1725 | Samuel Bailey and Elizabeth Metcalfe | Feb. 18, 1730/1 | John Buxton and Ann Hais |
| Aug. 3, 1726 | John Bryant and Mary Hinds | Mar. 2, 1730/1 | Thomas Rawlins and Elizabeth Gibson |
| March 16, 1726/7 | John Branham and Rachel Gower | Nov. 30, 1738 | Charles Bryant and Margaret Jeffry |
| April 6, 1727 | Edward Bryant and Frances Smith | July 13, 1673 | Thomas Collee and Anne Fann |
| Sept. 14, 1727 | Robert Boston and Margaret Thornton | Jan. 22, 1675 | Emanuel Conserve and Elizabeth Killingsby |
| Nov. 5, 1727 | James Booth and Frances Dale | June 18, 1677 | William Creswell and Ann Allin |
| Nov. 30, 1727 | Samuel Barber and Ann Foster. | Feb. 26, 1726/7 | Daniel Carill and Ann Lase |
| Dec. 27, 1727 | Bennett Bogges and Eliza Samford | Sept. 8, 1727 | Michel Connell and Mary Jesper |
| Feb. 25, 1727/8 | Philemon Bird and Mary Mackgyar | July 28, 1728 | Patrick Connelly and Mary Waddilow |
| April 3, 1728 | Joseph Burn and Eleanor Flowers | Nov. 3, 1728 | William Crawley and Jane Cocar |

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| Dec. 1, 1728 | Dennis Camron and Ann Prescon | Jan. 23, 1675 | William Fann and Alicia Samford |
| Dec. 9, 1728 | Gilbert Crowwell and Eleanor Hill | Aug. 24, 1673 | John Green and Dorothy Benjamin |
| Aug. 25, 1729 | John Chanler and Sarah Mozingo | July 10, 1726 | Thomas Gray and Matthew Peck |
| June 9, 1729 | John Carpenter and Frances Brown | Feb. 26, 1726/7 | Cobham Gathings and Judith Millner |
| Oct. 13, 1729 | Thomas Crolorir and Alice King | Jan. 23, 1728/9 | Stephen Gupton and Margaret Coward |
| Nov. 25, 1729 | William Creel and Ales Dodson | Aug. 7, 1729 | John Gibson and Elizabeth Call |
| Feb. 26, 1729/30 | John Connelly and Margaret Oldham | Jan. 26, 1730/1 | Robert Gibson and Elizabeth Draper |
| Aug. 27, 1730 | William Ccarron and Ann Dammurell | Jan. 29, 1730/1 | Gregory Glascock and Elizabeth Elder |
| Mar. 4, 1730/1 | Simon Churchwell and Darks Starks | Sept. 29, 1743 | Robert Galbrath and Mary Dodson |
| April 23, 1731 | Robert Christie and Elizabeth Lambeart | Aug. 2, 1675 | Thomas Holland and Joyce Johnson |
| July 18, 1731 | Francis Chandler and Margaret Mozingo | Feb. 21, 1725/6 | John Hammond and Judith Yeates |
| April 23, 1677 | William Davis and Elizabeth Thrift | Aug. 27, 1679 | Edward Jones and Alicia Lunn |
| Nov. 15, 1677 | Edward Davis and Mary Paxen | Nov. 8, 1680 | John Jacobs and Mary Cary |
| Sept. 12, 1680 | Richard Draper and Elizabeth Man | Nov. 30, 1725 | John Jones and Sarah Mountjoy |
| April 30, 1726 | George Dodson and Margaret Dagod | Feb. 16, 1725/6 | William Jones and Katherine Smith |
| Jan. 23, 1726/7 | Malachi Dunaway and Elizabeth Nell | Aug. 22, 1727 | Charles Jones and Mary Hammock |
| Sept. 9, 1726 | Fortunatus Dodson and Ellis Goad | Sept. 26, 1728 | Edward Jones and Elizabeth Gower |
| Dec. 25, 1727 | John Davis and Susanna Hammond | Nov. 12, 1730 | Thomas Jesper and Eliza Hammond |
| Jan. 8, 1727/8 | William Dasey and Mary Mills | Jan. 19, 1730/1 | Owin Jones and Jane Wilkerson |
| Nov. 26, 1728 | William Davenport and Eliza Heale | April 18, 1726 | Edward Kelley and Mary Goulding |
| Feb. 13, 1728/9 | Luke Demmerritt and Judith Win | June 14, 1727 | William King and Mary Piarse |
| Dec. 11, 1729 | Isaac Dogett and Elizabeth Churchwell | Aug. 29, 1727 | John King and Elizabeth Dozer |
| Dec. 2, 1677 | Francis Elmore and Anne Allen | Sept. 22, 1727 | Richard Lawson and Mary Harris |
| Dec. 16, 1725 | William Edwards and Mary Peace | Oct. 16, 1729 | Jonathan Lyell and Mary Stanfield |
| May 27, 1726 | William ErsKing and Penilopy Barns | Mar. 31, 1730 | William Linton and Mary Freshwater |
| Oct. 11, 1728 | Charles Elmore and Sarah Barton | Mar. 3, 1738 | Richard Lewis and Mary Hix |
| Nov. 29, 1728 | John Elmore and Ann Raynolds | Oct. 2, 1789 | Thomas Lightfoot and Million Miskell |
| Feb. 23, 1738 | Francis Elmore and Mary Hammock | July 11, 1680 | John Marsy and Anne Canes |
| Oct. 6, 1743 | John Eustace and Alice Corbin Peachey | Nov. 23, 1725 | William Moody and Jane Griffin |
| Aug. 1, 1675 | Robert Fristow and Jane Sherman | May 25, 1727 | Edwd Morris and Elizabeth Hammond |

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|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| May 3, 1728 | Alvin Mountjoy and Ellen Thornton | Feb. 2, 1738 | Lewis Pugh and Margaret Harvey |
| Oct. 11, 1728 | Andrew Morrow and Deborah Sherlock | Mar. 30, 1741 | Parmenus Palmer and Mary Ann Draper |
| Nov. 15, 1728 | Nicholas Martin and Frances Pettey | Oct. 31, 1743 | Truman Palmer and Ann Hanes |
| Aug. 21, 1729 | John Morgan and Elizabeth Hammock | May 7, 1756 | John Plummer and Sarah Smith |
| Oct. 7, 1729 | Herbert Maxwell and Ann Alverson | Sept. 11, 1673 | John Russell and Alicia Billington |
| Dec. 30, 1729 | Chrain McCarty and Mary Mozingo | June 8, 1674 | William Rolls and Margaret Ruves |
| Mar. 19, 1729/30 | Harry Maccay and Elizabeth Gibbs | Aug. 5, 1674 | John Reynolds and Sarah Grimes |
| April 30, 1730 | John MacNamara and Katherine Dolphin | Oct. 4, 1728 | Thomas Randall and Jane Davis |
| July 13, 1730 | Benjamin Millner and Frances Glascock | Aug. 20, 1729 | Ely Reed and Mary Randall |
| Nov. 13, 1730 | Andrew Morgan and Sarah Dawson | Oct. 24, 1729 | Donnis Rian and Sarah Nieves |
| Aug. 19, 1731 | Luke Millner and Mary Meeks | Mar. 2, 1730/1 | Thomas Rawlins and Eliza Gibson |
| June 16, 1732 | Billington McCarty and Ann Barber | Mar. 3, 1731/2 | John Rout and Winifred Sydnor |
| Dec. 9, 1739 | Joseph Morrison and Margaret Scurlock | Nov. 30, 1738 | William Raven and Mary Nichols |
| Aug. 17, 1727 | Charles Nichols and Ann Davis | July 29, 1739 | James Robinson and Margaret Connelly |
| Mar. 5, 1727/8 | John Nichols and Mary Lillis | Nov. 15, 1678 | Alexander Swan and Judith Hinds |
| Feb. 12, 1728/9 | Joshua Nelms and Sarah Northen | Nov. 22, 1680 | William Shaw and Margaret Holland |
| May 30, 1729 | William Nash and Margaret Brain | Feb. 9, 1725/6 | John Smith and Margaret Canterbury |
| Dec. 2, 1729 | Dominick Newgent and Margaret Durham | Feb. 2, 1726/7 | John Spragg and Mary Edwards |
| Jan. 8, 1729/30 | Alexr Nelson and Prudence Pettey | Mar. 15, 1727 | Peter Smith and Ann Short |
| Oct. 30, 1743 | Richard Nash and Hannah Nash | Aug. 31, 1727 | William Sisson and Frances Gower |
| May 10, 1674 | Daniel Oneal and Elizabeth Hading | Sept. 2, 1727 | John Seamons and Jane Hammock |
| Feb. 11, 1726/7 | Thomas Osborne and Frances Smith | May 27, 1728 | John Sydnor and Elizabeth Heall |
| Feb. 17, 1728/7 | Peter Oldham and Rebecca Alverson | July 17, 1728 | John Seamons and Katherine Foster |
| Oct. 19, 1673 | Simon Polling and Jean Wade | Sept. 20, 1728 | James Samford and Mary Barber |
| May 4, 1677 | Joseph Polley and Joanna Ken | Oct. 20, 1728 | Daniel Stephen and Lucy Tarpley |
| April 6, 1678 | John Partridge and Frances Creswell | Dec. 2, 1728 | John Spendergrass and Elizabeth Cribin |
| June 3, 1678 | Jeremiah Phillips and Anne Brooks | Nov. 30, 1729 | John Seamons and Elizabeth Jones |
| April 22, 1727 | Thomas Pincard and Elizabeth Dowman | June 11, 1730 | Oliver Small and Isabell Ramze |
| Aug. 24, 1727 | Thomas Petty and Elizabeth Doon | Mar. 2, 1730/1 | Clark Short and Mary Pendle |
| Jan. 30, 1728/9 | Thomas Penley and Sarah Stone | July 5, 1731 | William Smith and Sarah Truman |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mar. 15, 1731/2 | William Smith and Agnes Borah | Sept. 11, 1739 | Thomas Webster and Katherine English |
| Nov. 22, 1738 | Joshua Stone and Wilmoth Bryant | June 9, 1726 | Thomas Hammond and Ann Morris |
| July 28, 1742 | Keene Samford and Winncy Dowden | July 10, 1726 | Edward Hinkley and Elizabeth Pridham |
| April 3, 1772 | James Samford and Rebecca McKenney | Oct. 20, 1726 | George Hill and Mary Clark |
| June 8, 1674 | Hezekiah Turner and Elizabeth Hugell | Mar. 3, 1726/7 | William Hill and Sarah Suggett |
| Nov. 7, 1675 | Henry Tillery and Mary Wasscole | April 10, 1727 | Moses Hopwood and Elizabeth Hinkley |
| Sept. 6, 1680 | James Tune and Mary Jackman | Nov. 9, 1727 | Charles Hinds and Mary Green |
| Feb. 21, 1725/6 | George Thompson and Catherine Phillips | Jan. 14, 1727/8 | Lawrence Hand and Del-line |
| July 24, 1727 | Thomas Tune and Ann Harris | Jan. 16, 1727/8 | Charnel Hightower and Sarah Glascock |
| Aug. 10, 1727 | William Thornton and Elizabeth Talburt | Feb. 21, 1727/8 | Zacharias Helford and Elizabeth Lewis |
| Jan. 2, 1727/8 | Luke Thornton and Millisent Longworth | July 19, 1728 | John Hill and Elizabeth Suggett |
| July 15, 1728 | Henry Threlkeld and Eleanor Short | Sept. 23, 1728 | Thomas Hammond and Mary Bryant |
| Aug. 27, 1730 | Jacob Tillery and Elizabeth Machgyer | Dec. 20, 1728 | George Hill and Jane Hammond |
| Oct. 8, 1730 | William Taylor and Eliza Henderson | April 21, 1729 | Joseph Hall and Elizabeth Morgan |
| Dec. 17, 1739 | Cornelius Todd and Mary Jones | April 21, 1729 | David Harburn and Sarah Peirce |
| July 14, 1673 | John Webb and Mary Samford | July 10, 1729 | Richard Hillman and Ann Thomas |
| Oct. 5, 1673 | Thomas Waring and Alice Underwood | Nov. 7, 1729 | James Howend and Mary Scurlock |
| Dec. 3, 1677 | Stephen Wells and Alice Howard | Jan. 8, 1729/30 | Abraham Harper and Katherine Camel |
| April 6, 1678 | Isaac Webb and Mary Bedwell | June 5, 1730 | George Hunt and Elizabeth Barber |
| Oct. 2, 1726 | Thomas Williams and Sarah Audley | Sept. 17, 1730 | William Hastie and Ann Roberson |
| Dec. 22, 1726 | Henry Williams and Susanna Gower | Nov. 26, 1730 | William Hames and Winifred Fann |
| Aug. 5, 1728 | Roger Williams and Ann Williams | Feb. 14, 1730/1 | William Harding and Sarah Bale |
| July 7, 1729 | John Welldon and Winifred Hobs | April 19, 1731 | Thomas Hinds and Ann Grigrie |
| Aug. 21, 1729 | Stephen Wells and Priscilla Redman | Nov. 4, 1732 | Gilbert Hamilton and Ann Beale |
| Jan. 9, 1729/30 | John Watts and Mary Alverson | Jan. 26, 1738 | William Hanks and Sarah Durkam |
| Jan. 22, 1729/30 | Henry Williams and Priscilla Oldham | Aug. 13, 1739 | John Hill and Betty Hammond |
| Mar. 2, 1729/30 | John Wilcox and Ann Jennings | Sept. 23, 1739 | James Hinds and Ann Singleton |
| June 7, 1730 | John Watson and Mary Huntley | Aug. 26, 1741 | John Hamock and Mildred Lambert |
| Sept. 15, 1730 | Henry Webster and Mary Ann Collins | Nov. 28, 1741 | Daniel Hornby and Winifred Traverse |
| June 8, 1732 | Thomas Williams and Winifred Pycraft | July 17, 1742 | James Horgin and Ann Hammontree |

Oct. 12, 1743 William Hightower and
Susanna Hanks

State of Virginia:

County of Richmond, To-wit:

I, E. Carter Delano, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County aforesaid in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that the Marriages hereto annexed, dating from

1672 to 1800, were gathered from the records of my said Court, and Compared with the Original Parish Register (entries therein), in my possession, and verified by Mrs. Jeter Biscoe Rains (wife of the County Clerk) and myself.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1924.

E. CARTER DELANO, D. C.



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(Miss) (Mrs.)

From

To





EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF GEORGE HERBERT

By Clara M. Breed

During the American Revolution there were about 364 men who were committed to "Old Mill Prison," in Plymouth, England, according to the records of Charles Herbert, who after two years was exchanged through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, then Minister to France. This journal was written in cipher during his imprisonment and carefully concealed by Herbert, as writing was prohibited. It is believed to be the only authentic record of those brave men who ventured on the high seas under their intrepid commander, John Paul Jones.

We are indebted to Mrs. Adams of Lynne, Massachusetts, for permission to use the following extracts from her great-grandfather's journal.

The book is entitled "The Prisoners of 1776," and contains the full account of the sufferings of the American prisoners, and also a description of the several cruises of the squadron under the command of Commodore John Paul Jones. The profits of the book were devoted to Herbert's widow, who had not then received her pension from the Government. The journal, published in 1854, has a preface by the Rev. R. Livesey, in which he states in part:

"The Journal was not written for the public with an eye to publication, or to make a book, but simply as a memorandum of the events of each day. Yet when we take into consideration all the circumstances, it is little less than a miracle—consider the author, a youth of scarcely nineteen summers—then the places where the records were made—the cable tier

of a man-of-war, the gloomy recesses of a prison, or on board the battleship where 300 or 400 men were crowded together for the purpose of strife and blood; then take into consideration the prohibition of all the materials for writing in prison, the vigilance of the guards, and the frequent search made among the prisoners, and it becomes a matter of surprise, not that it has some imperfections, but that it exists at all, and especially that it was never interrupted.

"It is believed that the reader will receive profit and pleasure from the numerous and various incidents here related, and from the information imparted on a variety of subjects, especially as it shows the views and feelings of the people of England on the subject of the war then raging between this and the Mother country; and that the strong sympathy manifested towards the prisoners, in the collection of upwards of \$30,000.00 for their relief together with all the private donations, not included in the above, will be an everlasting monument to the benevolence of British Christians and may tend to soften our prejudices and lead to stronger sympathies for each other, and greater efforts to promote each other's welfare, and mutual feelings of peace and good will."

The prison fare was too heavy for George Herbert to digest. Instead of complaining, he used his skill and ingenuity in making boxes of different sizes, the wood being kindly supplied at his request. With the money earned from the sale of these boxes, he bought fresh vegetables and thus kept his health, pulling through an epidemic of small-pox, which only attacked him lightly. Other prisoners followed his idea of making the boxes and were also improved in health by the extra money gained.

The fortitude and cheerfulness displayed by a young man confined in a strange land are an example of what our forefathers sustained during those years in the making of our country; however difficult the hazards, their enthusiasm and patriotic zeal were never dimmed.

Under date of July 3, 1778, Herbert's journal reads:

"July 3, 1778: As it is two years tomorrow since the Declaration of Independence in America, we are resolved, although we are prisoners, to bear it in remembrance; and for that end, several of us have employed ourselves today in making cockades.

"They were drawn on a piece of paper, cut in the form of a half moon, with the thirteen stripes, a Union and thirteen stars, pointed out and upon the top is printed in large capital letters, 'Independence' and at the bottom, 'Liberty or Death' or some appeal to Heaven." And on the following day—

"July 4, 1778: This morning when we were let out, we hoisted the American flag upon our hats, except about five or six, who did not choose to wear them. The agent, seeing us all with those papers on our hats, asked for one to look at, which was sent him, and it happened to be one which had 'Independence' written upon the top, and at the bottom 'Liberty or Death.'

"He not knowing the meaning of it, and thinking we were going to force the guard, directly ordered a double sentry at the gate. Nothing happened until one o'clock; we then drew up in the thirteen Divisions, and each Division gave three cheers, till it came to the last, when we all cheered together, all of which was conducted with the greatest regularity. We kept our colors hoisted till sunset, and then took them down."

While Herbert's journal gives an interesting side-light on events, which have since become historic, the names of his fellow prisoners are of especial value to those who may be seeking genealogical information and are therefore reprinted with that end in view.

Scotland—

Adam Ladley

England—

Clement Woodhouse

Virginia—

William Ford

Casco Bay—

John McCoffrey

Isaac Leajor

Marblehead—

Bonner Darling

Roll of Mill Prison, Plymouth, England, Feb 7, 1779. Sloop "Charming Sally" taken Jan. 16, 1777.

New Haven—

Captain Francis Brown

Refiter Griffin

Jonathan Hodgeare

William Woodward

Long Island—

Anthony Shomaker

William Keys

Milbury—

Benjamin Powers

Arthur Bennett

Isaac George

Gilford—

Kirtland Griffin

Dartmouth—

Henry Wrightinton

Samuel Knast

John Hathaway

James Bownds

William Cuff

Prince Hall

Humphrey Potter

Ebenezer Willis

Absalom Nero

Thomas Brightman

Silas Hathaway

Martha's Vineyard—

Joseph Frederick

Thomas Chase

Jeremiah Luce

Thomas Luce

Abisha Rogers

Barsilla Crowell

Samuel Lambert

Manuel Swasey

John Lot

Cuff Scott

William Marden

Elisha Rogers

Hartford—

James Dean

Carolina—

Jacob Norris

New York—

Alexander Frazier

William Black

Henry Sheaf

Phineas Smith
William Vanderson
Ireland —

William Andrews
Thomas Welsh
Bartley Barrell

England —

Benjamin Shakle
William Creper
Francis Kirtland
William Carpenter
William Asburn

Holland —

John George Stamfield
John Daghan

Scotland —

Robert Richey
James Judson

*Lexington Prize, taken April, 1777 — Com-
mitted to Prison, June, 1777:*

Jersey —

Nicholas Simpkin

Maryland —

William Stearns

England —

Thomas Haley
Benjamin Locket

Philadelphia —

William Lane

Ireland —

John Gordon

Brigantine "Fancy" taken August 7, 1777:

Newburyport —

Captain John Lee
Daniel Lee
John Bickford
William White

Marblehead —

Francis Salter
William Laskey
Joseph Barker
Richard Goss
Nicholas Thorn
Samuel Beale
John Lid
James Fox
Thomas Mack
Robert Swan
John Swan
Jonathan Bartlett
Samuel Hawley
Jacob Vickery
Nicholas Gardner
James Valentine
John Crow
Elias Hart
William Pickett

Robert Pierce
Robert Brown
Skillings Brooks
Thomas Horton
William Cole
Jacob Vickery, Jr.
John Adams
Edmund Baden
Samuel Whitrong
Benjamin Masten
Michael Treffrey
Andrew Slyfield

Ipswich Prisoners

Caesar Bartlett
Samuel Treadwell
Nathaniel Jones
Samuel Harris
Samuel Latham
William Longfellow
Adams Choate
Daniel Goodhue
John Fowler
Charles Barnes
Joseph Fisher, Doct.

Sweden —

William Lir

England —

Alex. Baxter
Luke Larcomb
Israel Matthews
William Skinner
Martin Shaw

Scotland —

Robert Stevenson
Thomas Salter

*Brigantine Freedom's Prize, taken April 27
1777:*

Marblehead —

John Desmond
Stephen Demise
Thomas Brown
Joseph Striker
Joseph Magery
Elias Vickery
William Brown
Nathaniel Stacey
James Lyon
Jacob Lord
Christian Codrer

*Ship Reprisal's Prize, taken June 29, 1777,
committed in August:*

Bristol —

Thomas Norwood
Samuel Ross

Virginia —

Stafford Baden
Alex. Knell

Ireland —
 Thomas Driver
 Baltimore —
 Charles Kneet
 Thomas Runnells
 Philadelphia —
 Edwin Lewis
 Virginia —
 Daniel Acham
 Ireland —
 Joseph McMullen

Ship Hawk's Prize taken April 13, 1778, committed Oct. 1778:

Salem —
 John Pickerel
 John Haynes
 John Deadman
 John Foy
 Wood Abrahams
 Boston —
 English Thomas

Schooner Hawk's Prize taken September 18, 1777, committed Oct. 16:

Manchester —
 Benjamin Leech
 Abial Lee
 Marblehead —
 Moses Stacey
 Thomas Wigges
 Thomas Knowlton
 Amherst Weight

Brigantine Lexington, taken September 19, 1779:

Boston —
 Captain Henry Johnston
 Ireland —
 David Welch
 Arthur Kirk
 John Kennedy
 Thomas Choulston
 John Hopes
 William Lee
 Robert Ford
 William Riley
 Philip McLoughland
 James Hare
 Thomas Bradley
 John Barry
 James Dick
 Joseph Coulston
 John Howard
 Thomas Welch
 Nicholas Chaise
 Thomas Marley
 Nathaniel Brennon
 Philadelphia —
 Andrew Grace

James Shields
 Daniel Fagan
 Jacob Crawford
 Thomas Hardy
 Francis Colburn
 David Clarke
 Henry Bakeley
 Virginia —
 Richard Deal
 Henry Lawrence
 George Thayer

Providence —
 John Chester
 England —
 Thomas Linds
 Matthew Clear
 John Videan
 Samuel Williams
 John Davis
 Joseph Wolt
 Benj. Richardson
 Edward Hart

Scotland —
 George Morrison
 Joseph Kennigton
 John Stuart
 New London —
 Samuel Hobbie
 New Jersey —
 Aaron Twigley

Schooner Warren, taken December 29, 1777, committed June 1778:

Salem —
 Captain John Ravel
 Samuel Foote
 John Battan
 John Smith
 John Lander
 Benjamin Bickett
 Thomas Manning
 Joseph Lambert
 Stephen Waters
 Jonathan Archer
 John Jones
 William Bright
 Josiah Jordan
 Clifford Crowningfield
 Edward Goling
 Peter Harris
 Thomas Majory
 Samuel Townsend
 Daniel Chubb
 Richard Crispin
 Samuel Knapp
 John Underwood
 Nathaniel Ward
 John Batten, Jr.
 Thomas Sleptiens
 William Archer

Beverly—

Benjamin Chepinan

Haverill—

John Cushing, Doct.

Bristol—

Eben Bosworth

Sampson Simms

Rhode Island—

Thomas Austin

Samuel Harris

William Clark

Edward Sisal

Philadelphia—

William Race

John Phillips

Peter Merry

Cape Ann—

Joseph Ingersoll

Boston—

Robert McCleary

Carolina—

Ezekiel Canny

*Schooner Black Snake taken August 16, 1777,
committed March 12, 1778:*

Marblehead—

Captain William Lucian

Rhode Island—

John Wheeler

North Carolina—

John Buckley

*Ship Oliver Cromwell taken May 19, 1777,
committed Oct. 18, 1777:*

Ireland—

Patrick McCann

John Dority

James Lawny

John Adair

Maryland—

Richard Price

New Jersey—

William Hall

England—

George Still

*Letter of Marque, Jancy, taken May 24, com-
mitted August 19:*

Virginia—

Captain George Rolls

George Watkins

*Brigantine Cabot's Prize taken October 24,
1776, committed June, 1777*

Philadelphia—

Peter Cassenbury

Rhode Island—

Paul Magee

Virginia—

David Covell

*True Blue, taken January 3, committed August
20, 1778*

Marblehead—

Peter James

*Brigantine Ranger's Prize taken Aug. 23,
1778:*

Rhode Island—

Charles Sherman

*Merchantman Sweet Lucretia taken July 5,
committed October 16, 1778:*

Casco Bay—

James Horton

Boston—

Samuel Lewis

Schooner Musquito, taken and committed

St. Martin's—

William Dayton

England—

Captain John Martin

William Morris

*Sturdy Beggar's Prize taken October 1776,
committed June 1777:*

Salem—

George Southard

Marblehead—

Philip Misseroy

James Richardson

Revenge's Prize taken August 2:

Philadelphia—

William Hessam

Casco Bay—

William Fowler

Newport—

Daniel Willet

Number taken 380

Number committed 364



THE OLD STATE HOUSE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

By MRS. H. MATTHEW GAULT

MARYLAND STATE CHAIRMAN OF D. A. R. MAGAZINE



THE subject of the cover illustration is the historical Old State House, Annapolis, Maryland, which was built in 1772.

This building was preceded by two others. The first one built in 1696 had a brief and tragic history; July 13 1699, during a violent thunder storm, it was struck by lightning, one member of the House of Delegates then in session was instantly killed, several were wounded and the building was badly damaged by fire. In 1704 it was completely destroyed by fire; origin unknown.

The second State House was completed in 1706 and stood where the present one now stands. During the erection of this building the House of Delegates had its sessions in the house of Col. Edward Dorsey in Annapolis, the Assembly meeting twice a day from eight A. M. to twelve noon and two to four P. M. and was called together by the beating of a drum. The description of this building is very interesting. It was in the form of an oblong square entered by a hall, the door facing the judges' seats and on either side were retiring rooms for the juries, the building being used as a Court House as well. A handsome cupola surmounted the building and was surrounded by balustrades and furnished with seats for those who desired to view the scenery from the dome. On the north side of the State House an Armory was built in which the Arms of the Province were arranged, and when the room was lighted by the wooden gilt chandelier, the reflection from the Arms produced a most brilliant effect. Portraits of Queen Anne and Lord Baltimore were hung in this room, which was often used as a ball room.

This building was torn down and in 1769 the third State House, the subject of this sketch, was begun. The corner stone was laid March 28, 1772, by Governor Eden. The dome was not added until after the Revolution, the work not being completed until 1793.

The State House is situated upon a marked elevation in the center of the City of Annapolis, the eminence rising in gradual terraces to the edifice, which is 220 feet high from

base to spire. Though simple in architecture, its lofty and majestic appearance has at all times elicited the admiration of the citizen and stranger alike for the beauty of its structure.

The main building is of brick, the dome of wood. The main entrance is through a modest porch which opens into a spacious hall beautifully ornamented. On the right is the historic old Senate Chamber, the walls hung with portraits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone, Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. In this Chamber Washington resigned his military commission as Commander in Chief of the American Armies to the Continental Congress then in session. In this Chamber also in 1784 the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was ratified and signed in the presence of Congress. Here too in 1786 a commercial convention of six states met to consider their inter-state trade relations. This led to the convention of 1707 in Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States. The inauguration of the Governor takes place in this room every four years.

From the dome of the State House a most delightful view is obtained, the majestic Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, their bosoms covered with endless varieties of water craft; the ancient City; its environs; the United States Naval Academy; its ships of war; the contiguous country with its sloping hills and variegated plains, for an extent of thirty miles.

From time to time changes have been made in the north west side of the exterior of the building, the last being the addition ordered to accommodate the General Assembly. It is greatly regretted, as the universal opinion is that this addition has materially affected the beauty and grandeur of the Old State House, which was built to stand the storms of centuries and to remain an excellent example of an architecture of the past, magnificent in its day and generation,—now endeared to all lovers of American patriotism by the sacred events which have occurred within its walls.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, *Historian General*

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.

IV. THE JUDICIARY AND THE SEPARATION OF POWERS.

I. The JUDICIAL SYSTEM of the United States is based upon the Common Law and Equity courts of England, with the modifications made necessary by American (frontier) conditions and the duality involved in the Federal System. A general sketch of its present form may be found in any text book of Civil Government, e. g.

Boynton, F. D.: *School Civics*, ch. xiii.

Forman, S. E.: *Advanced Civics*, ch. xx. xxi.

or in more advanced works on American government, e. g.

Hinsdale, B. A.: *American Government*, ch. xxxiv-ix.

Woodburn, J. A.: *American Republic*, ch. vi.

from a somewhat different standpoint it is described in:

Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. xxi.

Haskins, F. J.: *American Government*, ch. xxii, xxiii.

II. The COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS followed English precedents in the form and often the titles of their courts. These courts administered the laws of the colony. They did not always accept the English common law, as regards land tenure, for example; and were still more conservative in regard to English statute law. Nevertheless, our system is that of the Common Law with some mixture of Civil (Roman) Law in areas settled by France and Spain. In most cases the governor's council, like the English Privy Council, was the court of last resort.

Andrews, C. M.: *Colonial Period*, 175-185 (Home University Library).

III. The Confederation made use almost entirely of the State courts and was much hampered thereby. The Articles made provision only for a court of appeals in prize cases and for an elaborate method of arbitrating dis-

putes between states. (See Article IX and the comment on this situation in the *Federalist*, No. 22).

IV. For the provisions of the Constitution see Article III. For the inauguration of the system and the changes made and unmade at the beginning of the nineteenth century see

Channing: *United States*, iv, 275-289.

Schouler, James: *United States*, i, 107-108, 501-502; ii, 25-27, 86-89.

for the case of *Chisholm vs. Georgia* and the Eleventh Amendment to which it gave rise see

Channing: *United States*, iv, 158-160.

Bassett: *Federalist System*, 115.

and compare the comment in the *Federalist*, No. 81.

V. The unique feature of our Supreme Court is its power to declare null and void acts of Congress (and of the State Legislatures) not in accordance with the Constitution. This power was not expressly conferred in that instrument; the opinion of the authors of the *Federalist* on that point is indicated in No. 78. There were colonial precedents (Channing: *United States*, iii, 498-508) and the control of the English Privy Council over colonial legislation had accustomed Americans to the idea of judicial review. For a discussion of the power and its results see

Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. xxiii.

It was first exercised by Chief-Justice Marshall in the leading case of *Marbury vs. Madison*. The story may be found in

Bassett: *Short History of the United States*, 357-360.

Channing: *United States*, iv, 281-283.

Adams, Henry: *United States*, ii, 144-148.

and more fully discussed in Beveridge's *Life of John Marshall*, vol. III, ch. iii.



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BOOK REVIEW DEPARTMENT

MRS. LARZ ANDERSON, *Librarian General*

REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln by Henry B. Rankin; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.00

Having been a law student at twenty in the law office of Lincoln and Herndon, Henry B. Rankin, octogenarian, draws from his personal recollections for his "Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln"—not a biography but just random sketches delineating "some of the prominent mental and human traits in the character of Lincoln." This work contains a noteworthy foreword by Ida M. Tarbell, and there are three photographs, two of Lincoln and one of Mrs. Lincoln, never before published.

A sketch of outstanding interest deals with the three moods of Lincoln which Rankin observed and learned to respect. "These (moods) were interchangeable with each other from time to time, and explain, and interpret, peculiarities of his character which were misunderstood or misinterpreted by those not so intimate in his daily life."

"The first to be mentioned and by far the strongest and most difficult to interpret or even penetrate, while he was under its control, was his power to concentrate strictly all his mental faculties on the task or purpose before him. In this mood he was absolutely impenetrable to anything else. He was thoroughly oblivious to his surroundings. . . . No person or influence could distract or hasten any of his peculiar mental processes at such times. . . ."

"The second mood was a blank, unapproachable habit of inner meditation; at times a sombre, black melancholy. . . . The Lincoln of this mood was a mystery to which even those nearest and dearest to him were as strangers."

"The third, and most usual, mood of Lincoln was that of complete relaxation, of sheer irresponsibility, of complete withdrawal from all the affairs that vex or disturb. . . . He was then the most receptive of men, as

well as the most cheerful and bountiful dispenser of all his rich store of varied experiences, of his quaint, original stories, and his revealings of his thoughts and feelings."

In the chapter sketching Lincoln's composure under interruptions, Rankin says: "There was in Lincoln's conduct toward others, then and always, that which transcended manners. It was the very spirit of human kindness from which all true manners spring. He saw and recognized life from the point of view of others with whom he associated, as well as from his own."

Rankin considers "the most influential and potent influence that ever came into Lincoln's life" was newspapers. They "largely moulded the man and were promoters of his destiny" and were the means of his "early entrée into the best social and political circles of Springfield of that period."

"The *Journal* newspaper brought Mary Todd into his life." Rankin puts a new interpretation on her character and pleads for recognition of her merits and the correct relation of her part in the life of her husband.

The American Government by Frederick J. Haskin; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.00

The magnitude of what the Government does and how it functions is revealed in Frederic J. Haskin's "The American Government" revised and enlarged with forty-eight illustrations and twelve new chapters. This new edition, the eightieth since the work was first published twelve years ago, is an ideal reference book for the home, school and library.

It is written in a comprehensive and entertaining manner, and no American can read it without better appreciating his government, and the foreign-born are enabled to understand the greatness of the United States.

The volume finishes with a summary of life in the Nation's Capital, and Haskin says: "No one who has lived in Washington will

ever be happy or wholly contented anywhere else." The reader can grasp the truth in this after reading "The American Government" and realizing that all these departments and bureaus which perform the "wizardry" and "miracles" are all located in this city and daily accessible to visitors.

The Department of State, Haskin calls "the long arm of the government that reaches across the seas," and he shows not only its workings with foreign countries but also its domestic duties. "One phase of State Department work is of vital importance—the creation at home of enlightened public opinion on matters relating to foreign affairs. It is through the corps of trained correspondents they maintain in Washington that the Secretary of State seeks to inform the American people of what is going on in international affairs, and to point out the interest common to all Americans in any circumstances for the preservation of which his policy is shaped."

Haskin shows: the Treasury Department "handles more money than any other institution on earth;" how the War Department functions for our national defense; how the Department of Justice—"the eyes of the Government"—apprehends spies, anarchists,

profiteers, bootleggers, etc.; and how the Post Office Department handles 36,000,000 letters a day in addition to parcels and other classes of mail. "The growth of the Postal Service illustrates strikingly the development of the country and the amazing strides in education, wealth, and industry. The story abounds in stirring adventures from the days when desperate highwaymen attacked the Pony Express and the mail-carrying stage coach to these modern times when fleet airplanes cross the continent in a few hours."

Besides other chapters there are those on Congress and how it legislates; the Patent Office; Department of Commerce; Labor; Census; Bureau of Standards—"the house of marvels;" Interstate Commerce Commission; the Government Printing Office; Supreme Court; Geological Survey in which Uncle Sam "scours mountain and desert seeking gold deposits which will stabilize his currency and adorn his arts, the ores of iron to build his railroads, the copper with which to equip his electrical machinery, and the countless other minerals on which American industry rests." Moreover there are chapters devoted to recent creations: Shipping Board, Veterans' Bureau, Prohibition and Woman suffrage.



MY COAT-OF-ARMS

By ELIZABETH D. PRESTON

There hangs upon my wall an old design
That once was known to pennons and to
shields;
And many a valiant heart on hard fought
fields
Beheld, and brought new courage to the line:
From Scottish hills to torrid Palestine
It stood for honor such as never yields
Unto the bloody sword oppression wields—
This badge of my forefathers' pledge and
mine.

No longer need it flash among the crowd
Its glowing red and bands of burnished gold;
The days are gone when stalwart vassals
bowed,
And lips that cried allegiance have grown cold
Save mine. But I remember, and am proud
To keep faith with the flaming faith of old.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Jack Jouett Chapter (Charlottesville, Va.) was organized on February 13th, 1922, by Mrs. Joel Minter Cochran at her home, 1017 West Main street, Charlottesville.

The name, which was proposed by Mrs. J. Cooke Grayson, the Chapter's first recording secretary, honors our greatest hero whose all-night ride of fifty miles, through a trackless wilderness teeming with dangers, saved the life of the greatest statesman of all that Albemarle county has produced,—Thomas Jefferson.

Only those familiar with Jefferson's later importance to his country and to the world can measure the value of young Jouett's heroism. This is set forth in a booklet recently written and published by our regent who was so fortunate as to discover a Jouett descendant

in a distant state who owns a wealth of family history. This she shared with Mrs. Cochran who combined it with copies of documents from court houses and state library, making a most valuable collection of facts. Mrs. Cochran has presented scores of copies to libraries and schools both distant and local. The booklet sells for fifty cents of which she gives two-thirds to Monticello.

This spring the Chapter memorialized the ride of Jack Jouett by setting a handsome brass star, made by Tiffany, in the Monticello portico. It was placed in time to welcome the hundreds of Jefferson-day pilgrims and was unveiled on the 143rd anniversary of the ride, June 4th. This D. A. R. Marker is the first one in this locality, but it will shortly be followed by others.



THE ORGANIZING REGENT MRS. JOEL MINTER COCHRANE AND THE CHAIRMAN OF STAR COMMITTEE, MRS. J. COOKE GRAYSON. THE LITTLE FLAG STAFF RESTS UPON THE JACK JOUETT STAR

The regent was invited to make an address at St. Anne's School (Episcopal) on our hero which aroused so much enthusiasm among faculty and pupils that it resulted in a tree-planting in honor of the determined young Captain.

The Chapter has offered stimulating cash prizes in our city schools where our regent's brief lecture on Jefferson was used during Jefferson Week, and her instructive talk on the correct use and display of the flag was given there as well as to our Community League and Chapter of 1812.

Chapter members gave \$20.00 to the Joffre Institute and more or less to Monticello, Harrison Memorial, Kenmore, Ivakota Farm and Yorktown Custom House.

Twelve of our fifty-seven members subscribe to the D. A. R. Magazine.

All state and National Society dues and assessments have been promptly and fully met, including of course the Manual and Worker.

Our Chapter is appointed to furnish from its membership official hostesses for Monticello for September and October.

Mrs. J. E. IRVINE,

Recording Sec.

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Fla.) has closed a busy and successful year. We celebrated the 13th anniversary of the Chapter at the December meeting. We now have a membership of eighty-six, with eight associate members.

During the year the Chapter has raised and disbursed \$1194. We pledged assistance to Mont Verde Industrial School, Tamasssee School, Student's Loan Fund, work at Ellis Island, Christmas seals, and the Children's Home in Jacksonville. Five dollars per capita, (\$410) was sent to the Ribault Monument fund at Jacksonville, and the Fort Gatlin and Soldiers Memorial paid for.

The Chapter was honored by having a former Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean, made

second State Vice-Regent at the Fort Pierce conference. The Regent of Orlando Chapter, Miss Frances Gregory, is the niece of Miss Cinderella M. Gregory, who with Miss Frances A. Wood founded Mt. Carroll Seminary, Ill. It is now known as the Frances Shimer Academy and affiliated with Chicago University. Both graduated from the Albany, N. Y., Normal School and were pioneers in Illinois school history.

On Florida Day, March 27, Orlando Chapter erected a granite boulder to mark the spot once occupied by Fort Gatlin, one of a chain of old military forts along the road from Sanford to Tampa.

These out-posts were built by General Taylor during the Seminole Indian War, to serve as bases of supply. By means of these he was able to make the march to Lake Okechobee against the Seminoles, and return to Tampa. This is declared by military authorities to be one of the most masterly campaigns in the history of the United States.

The site of Fort Gatlin is just south of Orlando, on the wooded slope of the north shore of beautiful Lake Gatlin. Mrs. F. X. Schuller, founder of the Chapter, related some of the picturesque history of Florida and the

many countries which had ruled her destiny—first the Indian, then Spain, France, Spain again, England and the United States. As the rule of each country was described, the National air was sung and the flag placed above the marker. Miss Gregory, the Regent, spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. McLean told the history of Fort Gatlin. The marker was presented to Captain B. M. Robinson, who accepted it on behalf of Orange County. Among the hundreds who witnessed the unveiling exercises, was Mrs. Martha Jernigan Tyler, who when ten years old spent a year





FORT GATLIN MARKER UNVEILED BY ORLANDO CHAPTER

as a refugee in Fort Gatlin. The marker bears a suitable inscription.

JANIE MCMAHAN TIDWELL,
Historian.

Montrose Chapter (Montrose, Pa.) February twenty-second recorded a day of festivity for our Chapter. On that date we honored our ancestors by unveiling a bronze Memorial Tablet containing one hundred and eighty-five names and dedicated: "To the honor and glory of those soldiers of the Revolution who after the war for freedom and independence settled and now lie buried in Susquehanna County." This county was not opened up for settlement until after the Revolutionary War, although the territory was included in the Susquehanna Purchase of 1754.

The program was preceded by an informal reception and luncheon given by the Daughters for the Hon. Homer Greene, speaker of the day, and his wife. There was a large attendance of townspeople at the exercises in the Court House. Mrs. Gardner presided and made an introductory address. Following the invocation, America was sung by the assemblage, led by a quartette of male voices. Mr. Greene gave a splendid patriotic address, in which he expressed his contempt of the efforts of certain historians to belittle the character and motives of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution.

The tablet, draped with flags, was unveiled by two children, little Mary Carlisle Hess and George Richerd Martin. Mrs. Gardner presented the tablet to the County, and Mr. N. C.

Wilmarth, one of the Commissioners, accepted it, with a brief speech of thanks. The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and the benediction.

One of the three highest ranking officers, whose name appears on the tablet, is Major Abraham Harding, who died in the County in 1806, and was buried in the first burying ground of Clifford township. His grave is unmarked. He was the Revolutionary ancestor and the great, great, great grandfather of the late President Harding.

GRACE BURNELL JOHNSON,
Historian.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.), was organized in 1906. We now have forty-seven members, three pending and two honorary members. We have maintained our usual standard of energy and enthusiasm for patriotic work, and under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Miss Edna Alexander of Alexandria, Va., the year's work has been most successful. Contributions have been made to many worthy causes. Our Vice Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, gave a book, entitled "Richmond, Its People and History," by Mary Newton Stanard, to Memorial Continental Hall Library, in the name of Sarah Franklin Chapter. We still continue our scholarship in our mountain school; donated to Americanization work and Ellis Island, also to Friendship House. Our annual Experience Party is always a success, thereby enriching our treasury. We gave our quota to our President General's reception.

Our Historian, Mrs. Robert Harrison, still continues to compile a paper on Colonial subjects, to be read at each meeting. We study the Constitution monthly.

Our chapter is harmonious and enthusiastic and we hope to keep before the community our respect for the nation and Flag, especially when the eyes of the world are upon us, thus showing the true spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. Robt.) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

read by some Chapter member, illustrated travel talks, and musical numbers by talented guests. A social hour follows each meeting at which time refreshments are served.

Our Constitution and By-Laws were revised and printed in booklet form and comply with the State and National By-laws. Flags are displayed at the homes of the members on the official Flag Days as recommended by the National Society.

The Chapter has taken a special interest in the work at Ellis Island. At the November



MEMBERS OF THIRTY-SEVENTH STAR CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUME WHO
TOOK PART IN THE CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1923

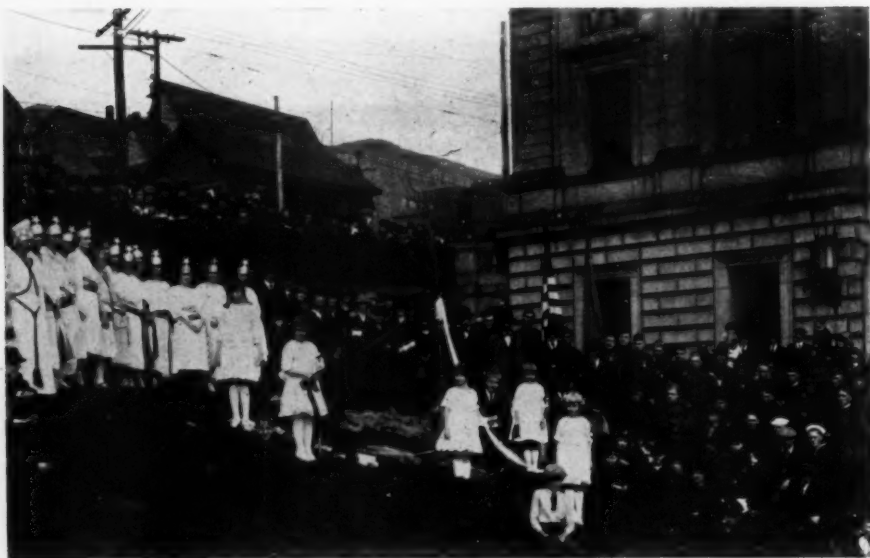
Thirty-seventh Star Chapter (McCook, Neb.) on February 21, celebrated its twelfth birthday. The Chapter, which was organized with twelve members and chartered with twenty-one members, now has a membership of forty-six. We have admitted one new member this year and have three papers pending in Washington.

Our Chapter took an active part in the celebration of Independence Day, which was participated in by all of the Fraternal and Patriotic Societies of the city as well as many individuals. A prize of \$25 was offered by the Chamber of Commerce for the most appropriately decorated float or car, which was awarded to the D. A. R. float. In September a luncheon was given in honor of our past Regent, Mrs. G. H. Watkins, who was moving to Denver to her future home.

Our chapter meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month from October until June inclusive. The meetings are opened in regular form with The Lord's Prayer, followed by a Salute to the Flag. The programs are varied, consisting of papers prepared and

meeting Mrs. E. E. Gillette read a very instructive paper on Immigration, giving special attention to the women detained at Ellis Island. A box valued at \$25 containing articles such as were suggested by Mrs. A. Brosseau, Chairman of the Social Service Department of the N. S. D. A. R., was sent to Ellis Island.

The Magazine Chairman reports twenty-four subscriptions to The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We have also renewed the subscription to the Magazine for the Public Library. We have responded to all calls that were within our financial ability and have made the following contributions for 1923-24; Ellis Island, \$2; box to Ellis Island, \$25; one hundred copies of the Flag code distributed through the Chamber of Commerce, \$1.50; five hundred copies of the Flag code for the High School, \$7.50; Lincoln Memorial University, \$5; Old Trail Road, \$2.30; printing manuals, as requested by the National Society, \$11.50; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$5; furnishing Nebraska Room, \$11.50.



LIBERTY TREE PLANTED BY THE ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON CHAPTER, GRAFTON, W. VA.

At the annual election of officers in May, Mrs. Leroy Kleven was elected Regent, and the Chapter is enjoying a pleasant and profitable year under her able leadership.

ABBIE HARRISON LANE,
Historian.

David Craig Chapter (Brownsville, Tenn.)

An interesting occasion was the unveiling of a marker on the grave of Major Herndon Haralson, a Revolutionary soldier, by this Chapter, October 21st, 1923, at the family burying ground three miles south of Brownsville. The marker was given by the Sons of the American Revolution and is the first one placed on a grave in this County.

The ceremonies were opened by the Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Oldham Owen. After reciting the Lord's Prayer and singing Columbia, the marker was unveiled by two great, great grandsons, Jack Haralson Jr. and Thomas Russell Jr. The ceremonies were then turned over to the Sons of the American Revolution and Alexander H. Gray made the opening address. Following a great great granddaughter, Hazel Haralson, gave a brief history of Major Haralson, his birth in North Carolina, time and circumstances of his entering the Revolution and an interesting account of the following battles in which he fought—Whitesills Mills, Skirmish on the Alamance, Battle of Guilford Court House and the Battle of Eu-

taw Springs. The gun he used in these conflicts is now in the museum in Continental Hall, the gift of a great grandson, Clyde Haralson, through David Craig Chapter. Dr. L. W. Culbreath gave a most interesting talk and planted on the grave a piece of ivy taken from the vine on Washington's Tomb. Dr. Owen then closed the ceremonies with a prayer.

There are living in this vicinity seventy-five of his descendants and more than that number in other States, all honorable, Christian citizens, as was this ancestor, and all loyal to his memory—"A monument more lasting and telling a nobler history than pillared piles or the eternal pyramids."

CORNELIA OLDHAM OWEN,
Regent.

Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.) has seventy-nine members, twenty-six of whom are non-resident. The Regent, Mrs. H. C. Rogers, has been very active, and we are proud to say our Chapter has met all its obligations to the State.

We have contributed \$50 to the Educational Loan Fund, and our per capita amount to the Old Trail Marker, and Manual for Immigrants Fund.

We cooperated with other patriotic organizations in celebrating Memorial Day and Fourth of July. Flag Day we had a picnic at

Memorial Heights Soldiers' Hospital, which we keep in repair. Washington's Birthday we celebrated with a Colonial Party at the home of Mrs. H. M. Chestnutt. Mrs. W. L. Lindhard as George Washington, and Mrs. J. D. Benedict as Martha Washington, prepared an original sketch for this occasion. They represented the spirits coming back to earth, commenting on the Birthday celebration and the many historical events which have taken place. Other numbers on the program were given by the Misses Mildred Nay, Gloria Gulager, and Lois Beutelspacher, all dressed in colonial costume. Mrs. W. A. Green, dressed as Columbia, sang this song very beautifully.

The enclosed photograph is of those taking part in the Washington Birthday celebration.

MRS. W. L.

LINDHARD,
Historian.

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) A "Liberty Tree" was planted on Armistice Day, November, 1922, under the auspices of our Chapter. This was done in honor of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the World War, and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, a heroine of Virginia in 1776, and for whom the Chapter is named.

Permission to plant the tree on the lawn of the Post Office was granted, and Mr. S. K. Jenkins attended to every detail of the planting, thus insuring the life and growth of the tree. The program was in charge of the Regent, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle. It was well appointed and executed. Judge Robinson was the speaker on this patriotic occasion, making his address a plea for the study of American history and reverence for the Constitution. Miss Helen Jackson as "Columbia," together with thirteen of Grafton's young ladies, representing the thirteen original

States, added much to the vividness of the scene.

Red, white and blue streamers held the tree in place. Civil War, Spanish American War and World War veterans were present in uniform. The Salvation Army Band played "America," and the Ladies' Octette sang patriotic selections. Soil from many historic spots was used in covering the roots of the tree, and greetings from many States were sent. The following States contributed: Oklahoma, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Georgia, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, West

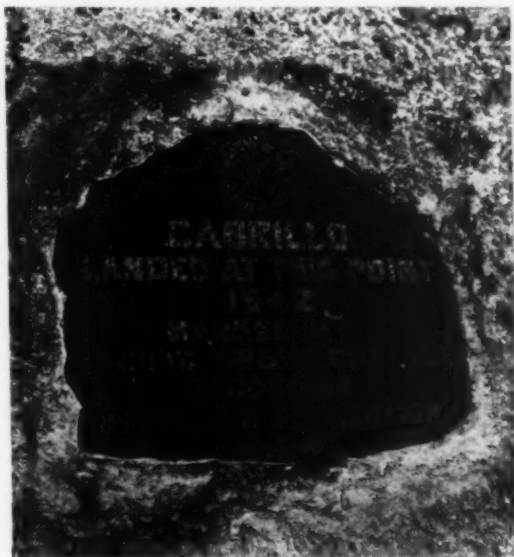
Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. The tree was christened by Virginia May Phinney. Present were official representatives from William Haymond Chapter, and from Elizabeth Zane Chapter. The planting and dedication of the "Liberty Tree" was one of the most beautiful and inspiring events in our local history. The entire cost of the tree, including planting, expressage, ribbon, telegrams, etc. amounted to \$14.75.

PRUDENCE SARAH HINKLE, *Regent.*

Pacific Grove Chapter (Pacific Grove, Cal.) held an unusual ceremony on Friday, February 8th, when an historic tablet was unveiled at Cabrille Point to commemorate the spot where the first white men of history placed foot upon California soil.

Juan Rodeiquez Cabrille, a Portuguese, of indomitable courage, braved the terrors of a little known sea in 1542 and anchored in Monterey Bay in the winter of that year, near the historic spot which bears his name.

In spite of inclement weather, a large group of interested spectators witnessed the brief exercises. Music for the occasion was provided by the Eleventh Cavalry Band, The Star Spangled Banner being the first number,



TABLET COMMEMORATING THE SPOT WHERE THE FIRST WHITE MEN PLACED FOOT UPON CALIFORNIA SOIL

after which the Invocation was given by Dr. Edward M. Sharp of the Presbyterian Church of Monterey. Mrs. Lew H. Wilson, Vice Regent of the Chapter, in her address of welcome, presented Dr. W. K. Fisher, Director of Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University, who gave a resumé of early history and conditions which paved the way for Cabrille's exploration.

The unveiling of the tablet was done by the committee in charge, Mrs. J. K. Paul and Mrs. L. F. Bam-
bauer. The Chapter members laid a tribute of California poppies at the foot of the boulder while the Band played suitable music.

The marker is an engraved slab of California granite encased in the rock facing the open sea whence the grave Cabrille sailed his uncertain craft nearly four hundred years ago.

LULU WOOD
BAMBAUER,

Secretary,

**Arkansas Valley
and Public
Chapter** (Pueblo, Colo.): A beautiful granite marker commemorating the Site of Old Fort Pueblo was unveiled in Pueblo, Colorado, Saturday, November 17, 1923, by the Arkansas Valley and Pueblo Chapters of that City.

Mrs. H. A. Black, Regent of the Pueblo Chapter, presided and Mrs. Mary B. Offutt, Regent of the Arkansas Valley Chapter, led in the American Creed and the Salute to the Flag.

Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Vice President General, spoke on the work the National Society is doing in marking historic spots, and Mrs. John Charles Bushinger, State Regent of Colorado, told us of the work of the Colorado Chapters along that line.

Mr. Walter L. Wilder, State President,

Sons of the American Revolution of Colorado, gave the history of the Old Pueblo fort and early pioneers.

After Mr. Wilder's speech, Mrs. A. S. Booth, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Arkansas Valley Chapter and Mrs. Herman F. Ruegnitz, of the Pueblo Chapter, drew aside the flags, revealing the Marker which bears the following inscription:

Fort Pueblo

Site of Indian Massacre

Dec. 25, 1854
This Memorial
Commemorating
The Old Pueblo
Fort Site
Erected by
The Arkansas
Valley & Pueblo
Chapters
Daughters of
The American
Revolution
Dedicated

Nov. 17, 1923

The program
closed with the
singing of America by the audience, led by the Centennial High School Band of Pueblo.

MARY A. RUEGNITZ,
*Chairman of
Memorial Committee.*

**Anne Frisby
Fitzhugh Chapter** (Bay City, Mich.). On Memorial Day, 1923, a bronze tablet was unveiled in

Pine Ridge Cemetery, Bay City, honoring Susan Corbin Dodge, a real Daughter of the American Revolution, born in Dudley, Mass. August 12, 1797, and died in Bay City, Michigan, 1873. She was the daughter of Timothy Corbin, who served in the fall of 1776 under General Washington in New York.

There stood in their Country's uniform, before the honored grave, under command of Lieut. Col. Gansser, Civil War Veterans, with Fifte and Drum Corps; Spanish War Soldiers; the Local Chapter of the American Legion; and the Boy Scouts, and members of Anne Frisby Chapter. An impressive Military Service was held. Mrs. Homer E. Buck, assisted by



GRANITE MARKER ERECTED BY ARKANSAS VALLEY AND
PUEBLO CHAPTERS, PUEBLO, COL.

Mr. Henry Simms, unveiled the Tablet, using an American Flag, a gift from the Chapter to the Michigan Bureau of Military Relief for Soldiers and Sailors in New York, and which again became Chapter property at the close of the War. An unusual and fitting ceremony, unveiling a bronze tablet and boulder to the Chief Speaker of the Chippewas "Ogemaw-ke-ga-to," was held in Roosevelt Park, Bay City, Michigan, August 18. This Park comprises a portion of an old Indian Trail. Lieut. Gansser was in charge and he prefaced his speech with a short tale of the Indians of the Saginaw Valley. The speakers were for the most part those connected with the early history of Bay City, the speeches most interesting because given from actual experience. The dedicatory address was given by Mr. Fremont J. Tromble, whose father was one of the first white men in the Saginaw Valley, and one of the builders of the Center House, marked by the Chapter as the oldest house in Bay City. It was built in 1836. The small son and daughter of Fremont J. Tromble, Medor and Romona, unveiled the tablet. The historical flag above mentioned did honors at this service.

It was the father of Fremont J. Tromble who built the rough coffin box for the Chieftain, from a single board of lumber which had been brought from Detroit to build the Center House; an uncle, William R. McCormick re-buried Ogemaw-ke-ga-to on his property, after the white men had molested his resting place. And thus it was the son, Fremont J. Tromble, who brought his plea to the Chapter to raise to the memory of the Red Man, a marker over all that was mortal of

him, to carry out the wish of the Red Man's descendants. There now stands a native boulder with a tablet bearing this inscription:

To the memory of Ogemaw-ke-ga-to, Chief Speaker of the Chippewas—Born about 1794—Elected Chief 1815, Spoke at Treaty 1819—Spoke before Congress 1827—Died 1840. First buried on property now known as Twenty-second and Water Streets in Colonel's Uniform of the American Revolution, a gift from President Jefferson, who was impressed with his great eloquence and intelligence.

Re-buried in 1877 on property of William R. McCormick, his remains now rest beneath this stone, in the locality where he held his Councils.

Placed by Anne Frisby Chapter.
July 4, 1923.

In addition to the above 100% each has been pledged for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain, and for Michigan War Memorial Scholarship Fund, two scholarship loans of \$50.00 each provided, and the usual contribution to the National Budget. The committee on naturalization has taken an active part in the distribution of flags and manuals. A bridge luncheon and an afternoon at bridge have been given for the Patriotic Fund, at which \$79.00 was netted. We have 92 members.

MRS. HOMER E. BUCK,
Historian.

Juliana White Chapter (Greenfield, Ohio). Our Chapter, which was officially recognized December 11, 1920, had the honor of being organized by Mrs. William Magee Wilson, then State Regent of Ohio, now Vice-President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It was named in memory of the only real daughter of the



BRONZE TABLET UNVEILED BY THE ANNE FRISBY
FITZHUGH CHAPTER IN HONOR OF SUSAN
CORBIN DODGE, REAL DAUGHTER

Revolution who ever lived in our city.

During our brief history we have contributed to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial \$401; George Washington Memorial Life membership \$100; mountain schools \$32; work at Ellis Island aside from manuals \$53.80; markers for National roads and Ft. Gower \$16. Beside these, we have given to many other objects of our interest, such as the Manual, Plymouth fountain, painting in France, Guernsey scholarship, Flag codes, marking of Revolutionary graves, community work, &c. We have met all our obligations and have never been in arrears.

Organizing with twenty-five members, our

Daughters. One of the most interesting and delightful features of the year's work was the relic tea given Washington's Birthday at the home of our Treasurer, Mrs. Charles M. Mains. Among the profusion of rare, valuable and unusual articles were historic swords, knee buckles of Colonial days, silver spoons used by General Washington, books and papers dating back to 1665, priceless bits of china, pewter, brass and crystal, all contributing to the Colonial atmosphere, which was further accented by the quaint period costumes of the Daughters. The distinguished guest of the day was our State Regent, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Cin-



MEMBERS OF JULIANA WHITE CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUME

roll now includes seventy-one. Three of our members were privileged to send sons to the World War, none of whom, fortunately, was called upon to make the Supreme Sacrifice.

Our present year's work opened with a luncheon given in the home of our Regent, Mrs. Edward Lee McClain, the Chapters of Hillsboro and Chillicothe, Waw-Wil-a-Way and Nathaniel Massie, being our guests. We were especially honored by the presence of several State and National officers, including Mrs. Wilson.

A series of benefit card parties was interspersed among the regular meetings, thus extending the pleasure to the friends of the

cinnati, who addressed the Chapter previous to the receiving hours.

Juliana White Chapter sponsored the Rebecca Ross, Children of the American Revolution, which has grown to more than fifty members in the two years of its existence.

GRACE GRAHAM CORE,
Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.). Since our last report we have had many interesting meetings and much patriotic work has been accomplished. In Sept. 1921, we were visited by our State Regent, Mrs. Nash. On Chapter Day, Oct. 12, we met at what is known as American House, one of the social

centers for foreigners, of whom there are many thousands in Binghamton and the neighboring towns. Much Americanization work is done by the Chapter, and we had \$50 contributed for this cause. In January a Council of Regents and members of their Boards met for luncheon and conference. Our State Regent was with us at this time. Washington's birthday was celebrated with a colonial supper and a series of living pictures. We were 100% in all objects asked by the National Board.

The following September at the meeting, two valuable papers were read; one of the founding and object of the Society, the other, a history of Tuscarora Chapter from its organization in 1895. The following month a reception was given by the Board of Management. In November the annual Memorial Day for Revolutionary Soldiers was observed. In December we gave an old fashioned Christmas party and also a reception for our State Regent, Mrs. Nash, at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Katherine Martin Link. A Twilight Musicales was given in February, with a delightful talk about Washington.

Our beloved Real Daughter, Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, attended a banquet in May and was also an honored guest at our Chapter Day reception. Mrs. Dean is 92 years of age.

We have purchased six Lineage Books and have placed the D. A. R. Magazine in the Public Library. The report of our Treasurer shows \$41.25 paid for last year's utility fund, \$37 toward completing the National Victory Loan and \$100 for furnishing the kitchen of the Woodrow Wilson School. We contributed \$200 to furnish the kitchen at Tamasee. This amount, together with \$100 given Tomasee to constitute Tuscarora a Founder, and \$100 to make us a Hostess Chapter, makes our gifts to Tamasee amount to \$400. With one exception Tuscarora Chapter has been the largest contributor to Tamasee of any chapter in the State. The 25 cents per capita for the Immigrants Manual amounted to \$39.50, and \$10 was contributed to the Detention Ward at Ellis Island. We always give Prize books to our High School students having the highest standing in American History.

Our Chapter now numbers 164. Our former Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, was elected to the office of State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Stansfield, a former member, is now Registrar General. In October we held our twenty-eighth birthday anniversary, and at our birthday party, to which all members and their guests brought as many pennies as they were years old, over \$100 was raised for the Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, an

object near to the heart of all patriotic women.

ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE,

Historian.

Rebecca Cornell Chapter (Rahway, N. J.). The first meeting of the Chapter was held in October. An excellent paper written by the Rev. J. B. Cleaver on "Women's Influence in the American Revolution," was read by Mrs. J. B. Cleaver, Sr. Interesting reports from the State Conference held in Jersey City were given and reports also were read by the Secretary and Treasurer. An address on Armistice Day was given by the Rev. W. E. Saunders. At this meeting Mrs. Moose sang delightfully.

In December a comprehensive review of the work and achievements of the Chapter during its eight years of existence was given by the Historian. A Regent's bar was presented to Mrs. Langstroth, the founder and first Regent of the local Chapter. The Chairman of the work on the granite monument for the encasement of the stone on the graves of Abraham Clark (one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence) and his wife Sarah, both of whom are buried in the Rahway cemetery, reported that this work is nearly completed.

At the January meeting a paper was read on the work of the National Society for immigrants at Ellis Island. In February a splendid talk was given by the State Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Charles B. Banks. She spoke on Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, and especially of the New Jersey room and the pilgrimage to Valley Forge. She emphasized the Student Loan Fund, used to help boys and girls through college. A copy of the Rahway Herald, dated September 16, 1840, was sent by Mrs. Josephine Peck Smith of Minneapolis. Mrs. Smith was a resident of Rahway for sixty years, and is a descendant of Captain Thomas Lee. The paper contained names of many of the early business men of Rahway. The March meeting was taken up with a book review, by Miss Charlotte Messler. In April we were addressed by the Rev. Robert W. Elliott, and in May was given the report of the Continental Congress. In June we had the annual report and election of officers.

During the year we have contributed to the following: Belleau Wood Memorial; Manual for Immigrants; American Indian School; American International College; International College at Springfield; Memorial Society of New Jersey; National Old Trails Road; Rahway Hospital; Prizes in Rahway High School; Kenmore Association; Berry School in Georgia;

JENNIE S. RANSOM,

Historian.

Comte De Grasse Chapter (Yorktown, Va.). Organized February 1922, with twenty members. Our State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett present, all realizing the very great importance of the work of a Chapter in this revered locality—the birth-place of our nation.

The name of the distinguished French Admiral, Comte de Grasse, we felt most appropriate to perpetuate in naming our Chapter, as by his timely arrival with ships bringing

was held in Yorktown by invitation of Comte de Grasse Chapter. This invitation was extended with the high ideal and purpose of inspiring the Daughters of the American Revolution, by close association, with the historical importance of this locality. This was the first meeting of a patriotic society ever held in Yorktown and the largest State Conference ever held in Virginia. The entire Conference was entertained on the battleships



PRESIDENT GENERAL AND NATIONAL OFFICERS ON THE STEPS OF YORK HALL, YORKTOWN, VA., HOME OF GOVERNOR THOMAS NELSON, 1781. HEADQUARTERS OF CORNWALLIS DURING SIEGE AT YORKTOWN. NOW OWNED BY MRS. GEORGE PRESTON BLOW, LASALLE, ILLINOIS

French troops, the surrender of Cornwallis was made inevitable.

The Chapter made an arrangement with Harper Brothers, New York, to republish a special edition of "*The Yorktown Campaign and Surrender of Cornwallis 1781.*" This history had long been out of print, and as it is regarded as the most accurate and complete in detail of the surrender and incidents leading up to the event, the republishing this book is regarded as a valuable work along historical lines. The expense incurred was \$1183.00.

October, 1922, the Virginia State Conference

of the Atlantic Fleet, then anchored in York River, one afternoon at tea, and a tour of inspection made on the ships which was most instructive.

February, 1923, the Chapter received its charter from the National Board of Management, the names of thirty-five members engrossed thereon. April, 1923, authority was given by the National Board of Management to circularize the National Society for funds to acquire and preserve the oldest Custom House in America as a Chapter House and shrine for Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first payment of \$2000.00 on this purchase was made recently. The Chapter is incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia.

May 24th, the Chapter was honored by the presence of our President General and four National Officers. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook is the first President General to visit in an official capacity this historic spot and to be entertained by a local chapter though the society is thirty-four years old.

We appeal to every member to aid in hastening that day when it can be no longer said, "Not one spot in Yorktown owned or marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution."

EMMA L. CHENOWETH,

Regent.

Benjamin Franklin Chapter (Paris,

France). On January 18, 1924, the first meeting of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris was held on the birthday of the first American Minister to France, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry Hoover Hanger, 78 rue Boissière. The meeting was informal, since, owing to the absence of many members at winter resorts and the illness of Mrs. Sheets, vice-regent, it was decided to postpone the annual meeting until February.

Mrs. Hanger, who had recently returned from America, opened the proceedings and read a message from Mrs. Cook, the president-general in Washington. Mrs. Walter Randall Meech, from Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va., told of the interesting work her chapter is doing, among their benevolences being the support of two French war orphans. Miss Anna Klumpke, the American artist, friend and biographer of Rosa Bonheur, then spoke of the work and life of France's greatest woman painter. Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin read a paper on Benjamin Franklin, and Miss Flora G. Rhee told how Franklin borrowed her grandfather's door-key to tie to the famous

kite which he used in his electrical experiments.

Colonel de Kotzebue, of the late Russian Imperial Guard, sang a number of Russian folk-songs, and Mrs. Knight recited several of Kipling's poems and Van Dyke's "America." After tea Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Walter Randall Meech and Mrs. Edwin P. Ford went to place flowers on the Benjamin Franklin statue in the rue Franklin.

Among the visiting members who attended the meeting were: Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, of Texas; Mrs. Bessie M. Young, of Webster Groves, Mo.; Mrs. O. H. Resseguie and Mrs. M. J. Earley.

Americans far from home were given many a tug at the heartstrings when they participated in a real "home made" Fourth of July

celebration on the occasion of the meeting of Benjamin Franklin Chapter.

An interesting patriotic program had been prepared by the Regent, Mrs. H. Hoover Hanger, who presided. After the salute to the Flag, which was hung prominently at one end of the spacious salon, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Dr. Joseph Cochran, of the American Church in the rue



THE FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE IN AMERICA, YORKTOWN, VA.
ACQUIRED BY COMTE DE GRASSE CHAPTER

de Berri, addressed the large gathering of resident and visiting Daughters and their guests on the American Flag, its history, meaning and ideal place in the lives of Americans. He was followed by Mr. Alexander P. Moore, American Ambassador to Spain, who spoke on America and its place in the world as a guiding or advisory leader rather than as a mingler in international politics. Mrs. Grace Fyfe Temple sang patriotic songs, and Mrs. Maud Pearce from the Chicago Chapter, sang several lyrics.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Frederick W. Bentley, founder of the Gold Star Mothers organization, who came to France only a few days ago with General Pershing's commission. Mrs. W. Russel Magna, of the National Society of the D. A. R. in Washing-

ton, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday, brought greetings from the chapters in America, and spoke of the work of the D. A. R. there.

Many Daughters and eligibles from American chapters were present, as well as a full attendance of the Paris Chapter. Among them were: Mrs. and Miss Leathers, of the David Reede Chapter; Mrs. Edward Ayres, Mrs. Wadsworth Hotchkiss, Mrs. Frederick Blodgett, of Boston; Mrs. Mary M. Thomas and Mrs. W. E. Higgins, also of Boston; Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. O. Snider, Mrs. Thomas Sims and Miss Sally Sims, of Chicago; Mme. Tamara Lubimova, Mrs. Joseph W. Cochran, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Mrs. Charles P. Russell, Mrs. Philip Kinzer, Mrs. Nattinger, Miss Miriam Fisher, Mrs. Edward P. Ford.

ADA HOWARD JOHNSON,
Over-Seas Vice Regent, Paris, France.

Tucson Chapter, (Tucson, Ariz.). The State Conference was held at the Santa Rita Hotel. There was a luncheon, and our Chapter celebrated its eleventh birthday anniversary. Two rooms were dedicated at the Comstock Charity Hospital. The unveiling of the old Town Hall "Marker" took place in the Court House grounds. This was followed by a Colonial Ball at the home of Mr. J. S. Bayless. Governor Campbell was the guest of honor.

There was a D. A. R. card party given in April at the Woman's Club. This was for the benefit of the marker fund.

A flag was presented to the Professional and Business Woman's Club by the Chapter. The presentation was made by Mrs. B. L. Moffitt, our Regent.

The feature of the season was the placing of a petrified wood monument in the State Niche, at Washington, D. C. This took place on April 18, and was presented in the name of the Arizona Chapters, by our State Regent, Mrs. Hoyal Smith.

The Chapter was well represented at the State Convention at Phoenix. Our delegate was Mrs. George Reid.

The April ball at the Santa Rita Hotel, the annual picnic, and the final meeting on May 15, marked the close of the official year.

NOVELLA ROUTT REYNOLDS,
Historian.

Elijah Paine Chapter, (Northfield, Vt.) was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Spooner, in 1915, and we now have fifty-four earnest, patriotic members who are endeavoring to place their Chapter well to-

ward the front in the State summary of worthy activities promoted by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Good feeling and comradeship abound in our Chapter, and much of this has been brought about by our social evenings together at the homes of members. Our last Regent served most efficiently for three years, and was the instigator of many new ideas which were successfully carried out for the betterment of the Chapter. We have had food sales, whist parties and teas. A wonderful display of old relics was displayed at one home, among these being doll's shoes that are over a hundred years old; a dainty outfit worn by a maiden of olden days, consisting of a white silk dress, a silk shawl, black lace mitts, a beaded bag, and a bonnet of woven worsted, all the colors blending, and each article looking as if made yesterday, they were so well preserved. On the wall hangs a portrait of a seventeen year old girl, clad in all this finery. Probably there is no finer private collection of old shawls, about twenty in number. Some are embroidered in silk and beads, some are trimmed with rare old lace, one is of cashmere with a deep palm leaf border, and some others are of paisley. There are bags and other accessories of dress, colonial silverware and furniture and dishes. There is a Mayflower chair, and a cane made from a beam saved from the old frigate "Constitution." And there is an interesting anecdote connected with each article.

On January 6, we celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Chapter with a banquet, which goes down in our history as a gala occasion. We also had an old fashioned prize speaking contest, in which the contestants dressed in quaint and lovely old costumes, and gave interesting recitations.

We are marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and our next meeting will take the form of a pilgrimage to the grave of Elijah Paine. On June 21, was the dedication of the mill-stone, which was in the Elijah Paine grist mill, the first industry in Northfield. The stone has been inscribed and fitted with a granite base. Two small daughters of members unveiled the tablet, and an interesting program was carried out.

We have helped out town school with electric lights; sent money to the southern schools, and in May we gave prizes to school children for the best essays written on a Revolutionary subject. Two local activities have been started by Chapter members. One is a camp for girls, and the other is "The School of Nature Craft," for little children only.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10543. TERRILL.—Edmund Terrill b 21 Mch 1740 mar 26 Nov 1760 Margaret (Peggy) Willis b 25 Feb. 1741. Their chil were Eliz. Plunkit Terrill b 4 Apr. 1763 mar Wm, son of Abraham Cornelius, & their s George m 10 Aug 1814, Eliz. dau of John & Jane Dogan Willis; Mary Foster Terrill b 12 June 1766; John b 13 Aug 1768; Edmund b 9 Feb. 1770; Sarah b 4 Jan 1772; Jane b 4 Apr. 1774; Robert b 3 Apr. 1773; James 8 22 Jan 1779; Nancy b 22 June 1781; Francis & Lucy (twins) b 16 Aug 1783. Would like assistance on the Willis line. *Mrs. B. P. Storts, 337 N. Leroy St. Slater, Mo.*

11835. PETWAY-PETTWAY.—Record of Edward Pettway, 1674, Surry Co., Va. Transcripts. Record of Edward & Wm. Pettway, 1677 Surry Co., Transcripts, in connection with Bacon's Rebellion. One fam of the name was living in Surry in 1782, several in Greenville Co., Va 1783 & the name is found in Onslow Co., N. C. 1790.—*Mrs. E. H. Clark, 470 Park Ave. New York City.*

11862c. DELANO.—Phillippe De La Noye b Leyden 1602 d Bridgewater, Mass abt 1681 mar Hester Dewsbury 19 Dec 1634. Lt Jonathan Delano (De La Noye) b Dux. 1647 d 23 Dec. 1720 mar at Plymouth 28 Feb. 1678 Mercy, dau of Nathaniel & Sarah Walker Warren. Their son Jonathan Delano b 30 Jan 1680 d 25 Mch 1752 mar 20 June 1704 Amy, dau of Joseph Hatch of Falmouth, Mass. Their s Jonathan b 2 Dec 1715 d Hartford, Vt. 28 Sept 1811 mar in Conn 8 Oct 1754 Anna, dau of Timothy & Esther Parker Ladd, & their s Philip Delano b 14 Jan 1761 d New

Haven, N. Y. mar abt 1785 in N. Y. Esther Boardman. Their dau Patty b prob in New Haven mar Abiathar Millard. Ref: History & Genealogy of Delano Family.—*Mrs. L. A. Delano. Bonne Terre, Mo.*

11911. TEETER.—Abraham & John Teeter were taxables in Montgomery Twp. Franklin Co., Pa 1781, no land shown but they had horses & cows. This joins the State of Maryland. Will of David Miller, of Wash Co., Md. dated 20 Jan 1785. Exec. were Abraham Teeter, son of John, & John Bowman. Isaac Teeter was witness to Will with Thomas Van Swearingen & Henry Engle. From the settlement of the above estate I assume that Abraham Teeter moved to Bedford Co Pa. where two men named Abraham Teter are shown in Penna Census 1790, as well as John Teter & Hannah Teter. Try Bradford Co., Pa. for Teeters. Get in touch with Mrs. Warren Grove; Greencastle Pa. for Negleys. Elias was prob Eliab. Have tried for years to find the father of Eliab Negley. Eliab bought a tract of land in Montgomery Twp. Franklin Co., Pa 1806; Eliab sold to his sons Christian & Joseph in 1823. His Will is recorded at Chambersburg. His w was Barbara Poorman of Paxtang & their chil were John, Jacob Joseph, Christian, Eliz. Barbara & Ann. Have no Henkle data but suggest that you try Germantown, Phila Co., Pa. for Henkles & Negleys.—*Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

11922b. CLARKE.—Micajah Clarke b 1718, Va. had no Rev. rec as he died at the age of 33 years & his widow, Milly Martin Clarke mar Mr. Fagg of Albermarle Co., Va. There

is a Micajah Clarke, Jr. one the Honor Roll & may be the one who mar Sarah, dau of John Henderson 15 Jan 1781.—*Mrs. J. C. Gentry. Route A, Box 159-B. Atlanta, Ga.*

11925. MORGAN.—Col. Morgan Morgan b in Wales, educated in London, came to the Province of Delaware, unmarried, later mar in Christiana, Del., Catherine Garretson & their chil were Morgan, Anne, Zacquil, Evan, David Chas., Henry & James. He was an ordained minister of the Church of England Removed from Del. to the Valley of Va. & established a church at Winchester where he & his s Morgan, Jr. were pastors many years. Ref: Bishop Meade's "Churches & Families of Va." His s Col. Zacquil removed to & founded Morgantown, Monongalia Co. & his s Capt. Zacquil fell in the defense of Washington City, at the Battle of Baldensburg, Md. 24 Aug. 1814. In the Rev. War Col. Zacquil Morgan commanded the Va. Minute Men a regt raised in Monongalia Co., was with Gen. Gates at the Battle of Saratoga & lost nearly half of his men. He served with distinction all thru the War. Col. Zacquil, mar Drusilla, dau of Count Carl Christopher Springer, a Swedish nobleman, who was founder of Christiana, Del. Chas. Morgan d in Berkeley Co., & Henry, who mar a sis of Chas. w moved to S. Car. James Morgan was chaplain in Continental Army & while home on a furlough was captured by Tories & shot at Torytown, Berkeley Co. A monument in honor of Col. Morgan Morgan will be dedicated 15 Sept. in Berkeley Co., W. Va.—*Mrs. H. W. Stone. Route 1. Wilder, Idaho.*

11674d. PARSONS.—Joseph Parsons b Anson Co., N. C. 1760. At age of 16 enlis. from Montgomery Co., N. C. in the North Carolina Troops & served throughout the War. Ref: North Carolina State Records & U. S. Pension Record. W. 4047. Some years after the War he mar Nancy Jordan not Nancy Berchum, as previously stated. Chil were Joseph; Susan mar —Megginson; Mary Ann mar Henry Parker; Nancy mar Henry Parker; Hallie mar Lewis Parker; Dicie mar James Bruton; Sarah mar 1st—Callicot, 2nd—Wooten; James mar—Brunson. Joseph Parsons' desc live in Montg. Co., N. C., Marshall & Lafayette Cos. Miss. & Memphis, Tenn. He was placed on Pension Roll 1832. His widow survived him many years & drew pension on his rec. of service.—*Mrs. Eliz. Cowan Jones. 2195 Vinton Ave. Memphis, Tenn.*

11951. NICHOLS.—Richard Nichols set at Ispwich 1638, d 22 Nov 1674, mar Ann—who d 24 Aug 1692. 5 chil. Son James Nichols b Reading, Mass 1665 d 1745, mar Mary, dau of Jonathan Poolb b 14 Nov 1662.

Their s Jonathan Nichols b 23 Feb. 1690 d 28 May 1773 mar 1716 Phebe, dau of John Eaton b 1690 d 23 July 1749. Their dau Eliz. br 11 Oct 1719 mar 1745 Thos. Lambert, 1718-1785, & their s Capt John Lambert (Rev.) b Reading 1752 d 1794 mar at Danvers Mary (Polly) dau of Dr. Caleb Rea, b Gloucestershire 1756 & their son John Lambert 1785-1855, mar 1820 Polly McLouth Aldrich, 1789-1854. Their dau Eliz Lambert mar James G. Melvin. *Mrs. H. S. Browne. Box 1283 Ponca City, Oklahoma.*

11929. CARRINGTON.—Dr. Riverius Carrington is buried in New Milford Cemetery. Mr. F. L. Bennett, New Milford, Conn. may be able to help you on this line. *Mrs. C. P. Stevens. 1710 North Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.*

CARPENTER.—Ref.; "The Carpenter Genealogy." Isiah Carpenter b in Rehobeth, Mass 8 Jan 1735 d 17 Jan 1809 in Salisbury, Vt. where he was one of the first settlers in 1777. He mar Miriam Sly of Salisbury, b 1744 m 1766 d 19 Jan 1838. No rec of Rev. service found in Genealogy. *Mrs. Carrie P. Schuller. 331 N. Rosalind Ave. Orlando, Florida.*

QUERIES

12005. JONES.—Wanted ances of Hugh Jones who came to Chilton Co., Ala. from Georgia abt 1832, son of White Jones. Wanted also info of desc of Martha Jones.—A. J. H.

12006. MADEIRA-MADERA.—Wanted names of chil of Nicholas Madeira & who each of his daus married.—M. B. H.

12007. STEVENS.—Wanted ances of Sarah Stevens who mar Ebenezer Cummings 12 Apr. 1772 in Andover, Mass., also Rev. rec of her father. They made their home in Nottingham Wset, now Hudson, N. H.

(a) SNOW.—Wanted ances, date & place of b of Ebenezer Snow who mar Anna Crawell 14 Feb. 1774 & d 31 Jan 1832 in Moodus, Conn. where he had lived many years. He was a sea captain & in command of a privateer during the Rev. Was taken prisoner by the British. Was b somewhere on Cape Cod.—N. V. S. B.

12008. CURRY.—Wanted name & Rev rec of father of Margaret Curry b 1784 mar Wm. Cleland. Their 1st child was b 1803 at Slippery Rock, Penna., nr Pittsburg.—S. C. R.

12009. MADDING-LUMMIS.—Wanted dates & name of w of Champness Madding, Rev. sol with army of Va. Wanted also name of w of Parsons Lummis & date of their mar. Parsons served as sol in Rev. under Capt. Richard Howell. 2nd. N. J. Regt. he was b 1740 & d 1787.—T. C.

12010. BURNAP.—Wanted ances of Mary Burnap b 3 Aug. 1819, Ludlow, Vt. mar Obadiah W. Smith, son of Joseph, b 20 Dec.

1820 Claremont, N. H. Wanted his ances also.—F. A.

12011. YOUNG.—Wanted ances with dates of Sarah Young b 1743 mar 1762 Joseph Buffington, (Rev. sol in Chester Co., Pa Mil.) b 1742 d Washington Co. Pa. aft 1819.

(a) LILLEY.—Wanted ances of David Lilley, Rev. sol 3rd Bat. Chester Co. Mil, 1st Co., West Bradford 1762.

(b) WELLS.—Wanted ances, Rev. rec & dates of John Wells who mar Deborah dau. of Eli & Sarah Griffith Allen. Their chil were Will, Griffith, Joe, John, Amy, Ann b 1830 m 1856 d 1895, Margaret & Letitia.

(c) HAYS.—Wanted parentage & all infor of Abugah Hays who mar James Millison, a Quaker, who came from Chester Co., Pa. & lived in East Pike Run Twp. Washington Co., Pa. Their chil were Caleb, Sarah Buffington b 1779, James Mary Jones, Annie Jones, John, Abbie, Ashmead, Lydia Duvall & Rachil Scott.—R. D.

12012. CRAWFORD.—Col. Wm. Crawford, 1732-1782, lived in Fayette Co., Pa. His chil were John Crawford, Effie McCormick, Sarah Harrison, Anne Connell. Would like the names of the daus of the above chil. and who they married.

(a) CARSON.—Wanted parentage of Stuart Carson, sol. of 1812.—C. F. R.

12013. REEVES.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of w of Samuel Reeves who are buried at Edwardsport, Ind. His chil were Harrison, John, Abb, Morris T. & Morgan Barney who m Martha Ann Chambers.

(a) THOMAS-CHAMBERS.—Wanted parentage of Beckie Thomas & Samuel Chambers & Rev. rec of their fathers.—F. R. T.

12014. ROGERS.—Wanted parentage of John Rogers of Dutchess Co., N. Y. who mar Hester Verveelen. His Will dated 5 Nov 1776 bequeaths his estate to sons John, Richard & Benj & daus Charity Hustis, Esther Nelson & Ann Warren. Wanted also name of w & dates of John Rogers b 4 Nov. 1672 gr son of Lieut Joseph Rogers of the Mayflower & names of John's chil. Were this John & the Dutchess Co., John of same line?—J. E. V. H.

12015. PARIS-COWLIN.—Polly Cowlin b 1776 in Old Point Comfort, Va. mar 1st Mr Loyd who owned a line of steamboats on the Tombigbee River, she mar 2nd 1812, Wm. Lemon Paris, 1780-1862, of Laurens Dist. S. C. Wanted gen of both & any other infor about them.

(a) ROGERS-WORSHAM.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of fathers of George Washington Rogers, 1787-1845. and his w Caroline Worsham 1795-1852, whom he mar 1813.

(b) TARRANT-TANKERSLEY.—Elizabeth Tarrant m 1786 George Tankersley of Bedford Co., Va. Wanted her parentage & all Rev. data.

(c) WARREN.—Wanted name of w & Rev. rec of Goodloe Warren of Person Co. N. C. His dau Eunice m 1793 Philemon Buford.—A. L. N.

12016. McKEMIE.—Is John McKemey, for whom a tract of land on n of Waxhaw Creek (see Mecklenburg Co., N. C. record) was surveyed 1757, the father of Johnstone McKemie, McKemie etc. 1777-1827 who mar abt 1790 Mary, dau of Maj. John Pearson, Fairfield Dist. S. C.? Wanted Rev. rec & gen data of McKemie line.

(a) HAWTHORNE-MONTGOMERY.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Hugh Montgomery, father of widow McMeekin, the mother of Gen. Thos McMeekin & 1st wife of Adam Hawthorne of S. C. Their 2nd ch. was Adam b 22 Dec. 1777. Is there Rev. rec in this line? James Hawthorne, S. C. 1st Lieut, 6th S. Car. 1777, Capt 22 Feb. 1778, Lieut Col. S. C. Regt at King's Mountain Oct 1780, wounded at Camden 25 Apr 1781 d 1809. Was he related to Adam Hawthorne?

(b) HOLMES.—Ann, dau of Wm. & Mary Holmes & sis of Revs Wm. & Joseph Holmes Methodist Ministers, mar Adam Hawthorne 23 Apr. 1799, wanted her gen & Rev. service in Holmes line.—F. McK.

12017. HAGER.—Wanted gen & any infor of Martha Hager who mar Henry Williams of Terre Haute, Ind. Was she from Maryland?—E. W.

12018. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Lydia Allen b 22 Apr. 1765 m abt 1786 Samuel Buck, Jr. of Killingly, Conn & d 25 June 1849 in Windsor, Vt.

(a) DEWEY.—Wanted parentage of Eunice Dewey who mar 18 Jan 1759 Thos. Dodge, Jr. of Colchester, Conn.—D. A. U.

12019. GEORGE.—Wanted maiden n of wife of Jesse George, Rev. sol & pensioner. Capt Radisan's Co, Col. David Shepherd's Regt of Volunteers also in Capt. Wm. George's Co. of Mil. Sol Meunther's Regt. Pension for sol was granted 19 Apr. 1833 (Act of June 7 1832) Commenced 4 March 1831 at \$26.66 per year. Pensioner lived on 8 Sept 1845 in Brookfield Twp., Morgan Co., Ohio & for 19 years prior to that in Belmont Co., Ohio.—G. E. S.

12020. ROSS.—Noah, son of Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence, mar Crissie Ann Ross, dau of Maj. John Ross. Wanted the connection of this Ross to John Ross who was the husband of Betsy Ross.—D. L. H.

12021. GREENE.—Wanted birthplace of Mary, 2nd dau of Warren & Mary Paine Greene b 16 May 1736, m 11 Dec 1760 East Haddam, Ct. Thomas Smith Jr. son of Thos & Hannah Gates Smith d 2 Jan 1810 Old Forge, Pa. Their chil were Benj. 1762-1797; Mary (Polly) 1769-m 1789 Diodate Jones; Hannah b 1770 m Abraham Bradley d 1838; Diodate b 1772; Eliphalet. Chil of Mary Smith & Diodate Jones were Eliphalet, Henry, Warren Greene, Wm Bradley.—K. M. S. C.

12022. PHILLIPS.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Joshua Phillips b in Delaware, East Shore, Laurel P. O. 1774. His sis were Betty who mar Loudan Howard in 1793; Mary who mar John Gray in 1791; & Ann who mar Levi Dashiell in 1780. The fam left Delaware & set in Maryland where they lived several years & then removed to Indiana. While enroute Joshua Phillips d in 1822. Any infor of this family greatly desired.—I. C. B.

12023. COLEMAN-WARNE.—Wanted maiden n of w, dates of mar & d, names of chil & Rev. rec of Charles Coleman, Rev. sol. His chil Charles & Susanna who m 3 March 1796 Stephen Warne, and their chil were Joseph, Matilda, Dorcas, Robt. C., Rebecca, Eliz., Abraham, Stephen, Harvey, Clarissa & Susannah Warne. The son Charles Coleman mar 25 April 1795 Hannah Hughes.—M. H.

12024. MOORE.—Wanted dates of b, m & d, place of burial, name of wife, & Rev. rec of John Moore of Passaic Valley, N. J. who had dau. Tabitha who mar Jacob Smalley, a Rev. soldier.—R. G.

12025. STEPHENSON.—Wanted Rev. rec of Jonas Stephenson who d in Hartford Co., Md 1801, may have served from Pa. or Mass.

(a) ROEBUCK-ROBUCK.—Correspondence solicited with anyone having Robuck gen.

(b) BRADFORD.—Correspondence solicited with anyone who can give infor in regard to desc. of Samuel Bradford of Red Lyon Hundred, Delaware, whose estate was settled in 1767.

(c) BOLES.—Correspondence solicited with anyone who can give ances of Nancy Boles whose estate was settled in Washington Co., Pa. 1865. Wanted also ances of her husband.—C. B. K.

12026. FAUROT-CAMPBELL-ENYARD-SHAY.—James Faurot b 16 Oct 1763, Middlesex Co., N. J. sol in Rev. N. Y. troops, mar 1799 Eliz. Shay b 1781. His parents were Henry & Eleanor Enyard Faurot; his gr par. James & Mary Campbell Faurot. Wanted parentage of Eliz. Shay, Eleanor Enyard, & Mary Campbell, also Rev. rec of Henry Faurot.

(a) COSS.—Wanted parentage of Susannah

Coss b 1813 in Sussex Co., N. J. who mar 1830 David Faurot.

(b) STIVERS.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Stivers, widow, who mar abt 1780 prob in Orange Co., N. Y. John Faurot, 1757-1842.—A. A. F.

12027. YATES.—Wanted parentage of David Yates b 1775 & his bros, Morris b 1785, Henry & James Yates. They came to Ross Co., Ohio early in 1800 prob from Va. Wanted also infor of the fam of Joseph Yates & his w Jane Morris whose mar license is in Penna Recs of Dec 1750.

(a) JONES.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Thos. Jones of Bedford or Campbell Co., Va. who mar Martha Douglas (?) Wanted her gen. Their dau Dorcas b 1772 mar Achilles son of Andrew & Judith Clarke Moorman, & grson of Micajah & Judith Adams Clarke.—S. K. H.

12028. NOYES.—Wanted gen of Eunice Noyes who mar 11 Feb. 1863, Israel Ely.

(a) BARNARD.—Wanted gen of Lydia Barnard who mar 18 Feb. 1742 Noah Church of Marlborough, Mass, son of David & Mary Wilder Garrett Church of Watertown.

(c) HOLLAND.—Frances Holland Watts mar Wm. Barney of Balto. Md. Did she have a sis Mary Holland? Mary Holland mar abt 1780 James Tallman of Winchester Fayette Co., Va or of Hampshire Co., Va. He was a Rev. sol in 11th Regt, Va. Continental Line, joined the army in Feb. 1777. Wanted name of vessel in which he came to America.

(d) HAGERTY.—Wanted name & gen of the husband of Chlotilda Hagerty b Hagerstown, Md Dec 1745. Their dau Charlotte mar abt 1786 John Rine of Silversmith who lived at Hagerstown & Cumberland, Md. & in Uniontown & Bedford Springs where he d 1815.—G. T.

12029. COMBS.—Wanted maiden n of w & dates of Wm. Combs b 1753, Va. fought in Rev. enlisted May & June 1777, Aug 1782 & Sept 1780. He later moved to Ky & his w d nr Covington or Winchester. Their son George b 1795 d 1867 m 1817 Susan Eberly.—W. N. A.

12030. IMBODEN.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Imboden b Colebrookdale Pa. 14 Mch 1776 d nr Martinsburg W. Va. 11 Jan. 1853 & is buried in the Sencenderfer Family Graveyard nr Martinsburg. She mar 1793 Lewis Sencenderfer b 1776 d 1867 of New Hanover, Pa. & they moved to Va. 1795 settling 2 miles east of Bunker Hill now W. Va. where they raised their chil. The name is now Sencindiver.—B. H. E.

12031. ALLEN.—Wanted gen with Rev. rec of ances of George Allen b 3 July 1821 Potsdam, N. Y. d 10 Sept 1862 mar 24 Oct. 1848

Mary Lockwood. Wanted her ances also. Al-lens lived in Williston, Vt.—E. H. P.

12032. NICKERSON.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corres with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12033. HOPKINS.—Captain Stephen Hopkins, son of Ebenezer, was b 8 Aug 1707 mar 26 Feb 1729-30 Jemina Bronson. Their son Stephen b 28 Feb. 1744 mar 1766 Rhoda Dewey. Wanted Rev rec with proof, of Stephen Hopkins, 2nd.—W. V. H.

12034. HICKOX.—Wanted ances of Sarah Hickox who mar abt 1785 Moses Rich at Williamstown, Mass.

(a) HADLEY.—Wanted parentage of Ebenezer Hadley who mar 1753 Abigail Spalding at Chelmsford, Mass.—I. B. H.

12035. SHERWOOD.—Wanted gen data connecting Thos Sherwood, emigrant from Ipswich, Ship "Frances" 1634, with Asa Sherwood, Rev. sol. from Fairfield, Conn.—H. A. S. H.

12036. BURT.—Anthonie Burt aged 18, came on the "Hopewell" from Eng. to Va. 1622, Wanted any infor concerning him, names of his w & chil etc. Was he connected with Richard Burt, landowner in Barbadoes 1638, one of the 1st purchasers of Taunton, Mass. 1639?—M. E. B.

12037. GILMER.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec of Maj. James Gilmer b 22 Mch 1794 d 4 Mch 1869. He had sisters who mar bros. One mar Matthew Martin & the other mar Samuel Martin, Jr. Wanted their names & dates. Their father came from the northern part of Ireland prior to Rev. They all d in or nr Anderson Co., S. Car.—E. R. McM.

12038. STEWART.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of f of David Stewart b 11 Oct 1785 d 6 Aug 1871 mar Elsie Larsen, nr Phila, Pa. removed to Lexington Ky where their s James Anderson Stewart was born & later removed to Mo. where he died.—E. S. M.

12039. MORRISON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Samuel Morrison b Salem 11 Sept 1754 d 1793. His s Ephriam b in eastern N. Y. prob Cambridge, mar Sallie Adams. In Morrison Genealogy p 437 "Family prob of Capt. John of Coleraine, also p 46 "Family left Londonderry, N. H. for Coleraine."—G. M. C.

12040. BOONE.—Wanted authentic data in regard to place & date of marriages, & Rev. rec of Jonathan Boone b 6 Oct 1730 at Gwynedd, Pa. Mar 1st Mary, dau of James Carter of Rowan Co., N. C. chil Abigail, Lauranna & Hannah. 2nd w Eliz. Dagley. chil Benj.,

John, Katherine, Mary, Rebecca, Eliz., & Sallie who mar John Frost.—M. B. M.

12041. FREEMAN.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Wm. Freeman who mar Hannah Epperson. They removed from Albermarle Co., Va 1809 & set in what was then Washington Co., Va. nr Gate City.

(a) CARMAN.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of John Carman who mar Eliz. Teller abt 1790 Was he a Minuteman in Rev.?—C. M. N.

12042. ROBINSON-KELLY.—Wanted parentage of Alanson Robinson who lived at Summer Hill, N. Y. 1838. Had bros Henry, John, Archobol, Azasia & Joseph. He mar Susan Lapham dau of Oliver & Susan Kelly Lapham who lived at Dartmouth, Mass & removed to Moravia, N. Y. Wanted date & place of their mar. Wanted also parentage of Susan Kelly's father Benj. b 8 Sept. 1772 at South Dartmouth, Mass mar Molly Gorham Thacher at Yarmouth, Mass 27 Sept 1792. Will be glad to corres with anyone interested.—F. A. B.

12043. FIELD.—Col. John Field of Culpeper Co., Va. killed in Dunmore's war at Point Pleasant, had son Robert, of Albemarle, Co., Va who mar twice, one w was—Green. Wanted dates of Robt's mariages & his b & maiden n of mother of his s John Field (Capt in War of 1812) of Albemarle Co.

(a) WOOD.—Jesse Wood of Albemarle Co., Va. mar Mrs. Mildred Terrell, wid of Reuben Terrell of Orange Co., Va. Wanted dates of their births & mar & maiden n of Mrs. Terrell. Did Jesse have Rev. rec.?—L. A. D.

12044. HARRISON.—Wanted any infor of Capt Benj. Harrison who served in 9th Va. Regt 1776, Col. Wm. Russell. Did Col. Russell have dau Phoebe who mar Abner Fairchild at Hanover Ch., N. J.? Wanted dates of b, m & d & any infor of Genl. Harrison & John Harrison who moved from New Madrid to St. Genevieve Dist. Did John have a dau who mar Saml. Randolph?—M. R. P.

12045. CLARK.—Stubbs' History of Alabama states that Micajah Clark, son of Christopher, of Albemarle Co., Va. & w Judith Adams had with others a son Jacob. Was he the Jacob Clarke, witness to a deed of Giles Letcher in Fluvanna Co., Va. 1777? Did he remove abt 1777 to Abbeville, Dist, S. C. Rev. rec of this Jacob found in Hist. Commis. Indent 229, Book K Columbia S. C. Wanted copy of Micajah Clarke's Will. Members of this Clarke family removed to Campbell & Bedford Co.s Va, to Ky & Ga. & N Car. & names of five of Micajah's sons are found in Book A. & B of Land Plats, Abbeville, S. C. 1784-5. All infor possible, desired of Jacob Clarke.—E. T. C.

12046. GOLLIDAY.—Wanted to corres with

anyone who can give infor of Col. or Maj David Golliday of Va. was b in Harrisonburg.—J. T. C.

12047. VAN TUYL.—Wanted Rev. ances of Otto Van Tuyt who lived nr New Brunswick, N. J. His dau Maria or Mary Emma mar John Goltra or Goltre of Martinsville, Somerset Co., N. J.—E. D. P.

12048. GREENE.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Thos. Greene of northern Va. who mar Millie Mitchell. Their chil were Avery, Thos., Austin, Bluford, Giney & Lucy, Theodoric, Seaton, Enoch & Wm. Mitchell b 25 Nov 1793 mar Mary Ann dau of Jeremiah & Priscilla Fortesbury Smith of N. C. Wanted their gens.

(a) ELLIOTT.—Wanted infor of Wm. Holland, son of Edward & Sarah Elliott of Ireland, b abt 1815, res Ky. mar Eliz. dau of George & Polly Miller of Va., b 29 Jan 1828. Their dau Maria Theresa Elliott b 1848 mar Austin Orlando, son of Wm. Mitchell & Mary Ann Smith Greene.

(b) GREEN.—Wanted parentage & birthplace in Culpeper Co., Va. of James Triflis Green b abt 1800 mar Jane Margaret Marten also of Culpeper. Their son Joseph mar Eliza Homan McHenry, dau of James Bennett & Sidney Rowland Edgar McHenry b 15 Nov. 1809 at Russellville, Ky. Wanted also infor of Edward McHenry & w Miss Worthington. The Greens left Va. 1836 & set in Troy, Mo. The McHenrys came from Scotland & set in Phila, Pa.—A. E. P.

12049. WIGHTMAN.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Benj. Wightman & his w Esther, who lived in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. 1802 & 1828 removed from Urbana, Steuben Co., N. Y. to Texas where both soon died. Had one son Elias R. who mar Mary Sherwood, & ten daus. The married names of some were Maynard, Peirce, Woodward, Porter, Griffith, Yeamans.—L. E. H.

12050. WHITE.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. White of Va. who mar Richard Nall. Did he have Rev. rec?

(a) LEE.—Wanted parentage of Mary Lee who mar John Willcox of N. Car.

(b) HARRISON.—Wanted name of w of Wm. Harrison whose dau Eliz. mar John Bryan of N. Car.

(c) VANCE.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Vance of Va. who mar Wm. Cotter.

(d) McKINNON.—Wanted parentage of Chas. McKinnon of N. Car. who mar Margaret McMillan.—M. S.

12051. SHEPHERD.—Dr. Oliver Norton, b Edgartown, Mass 10 Aug 1763 mar 1 May 1787 in Conway, Mass Lucy Shepherd & had

son Wm. Shepherd Norton. They were mar by Dr. Samuel Ware of Conway. Tradition says Lucy Shepherd was niece of the celebrated Dr. Ware of Boston. Wanted parentage with dates & also dates of this Lucy Shepherd.—L. E. G. N.

12052. BOWEN.—Joseph Peck of Yorkshire, Eng in 1638 came to N. Eng in ship "Diligent" & set in Hingham, Mass. His son Nicholas & his 2nd w Rebecca who d 2 Nov 1704 had son Elisha b 11 Apr. 1673 at Attleborough & removed to Providence R. I. mar 1703/4 Martha Lake. Their son Constantine mar 28 May 1737 Priscilla Peck & their dau Inspertion b 6 July 1745 mar George Bowen b 1747 d 1831, son of Eleazer & Lydia Wood Bowen who were mar at Swansea, Mass 14 Mch 1745. Wanted Rev. rec of George Bowen.

12053. BURCHARD.—Wanted to corres with anyone having infor of Sarah Burchard b 8 Dec 1793 d in Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y. 8 Sept 1893, mar Robt Potts b 11 Dec. 1793 d 6 May 1869.

(a) ACKERMAN.—Wanted ances of John Ackerman who mar Christina, dau of Andrew MacFarling of Saugerties, N. Y. Their chil were James, Edward, George, Alfred, Mary & Melisia.—E. M.

12054. CAMPBELL.—Wanted ances of David Campbell b in Franklin Co., Pa 11 Feb. 1766 d Bedford Co., Pa 11 Aug 1829. Wanted also ances of his w Margaret Walker b Adams Co., Pa. 1776 d in Peoria Co., Ill. Oct. 1853.—N. R. D.

12055. BRICE.—Wanted any infor of Wm. Brice who lived on the Monongahela River abt 30 miles from Pittsburg, Pa. was mar twice. One dau Mary b 1783 mar Elijah Wade. There were other chil.

(a) WHITMAN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Daniel Whitman b in Mass 15 July 1745 d 25 Sept 1823, mar 18 Aug 1775 Martha Cole. He is buried in Haverhill.

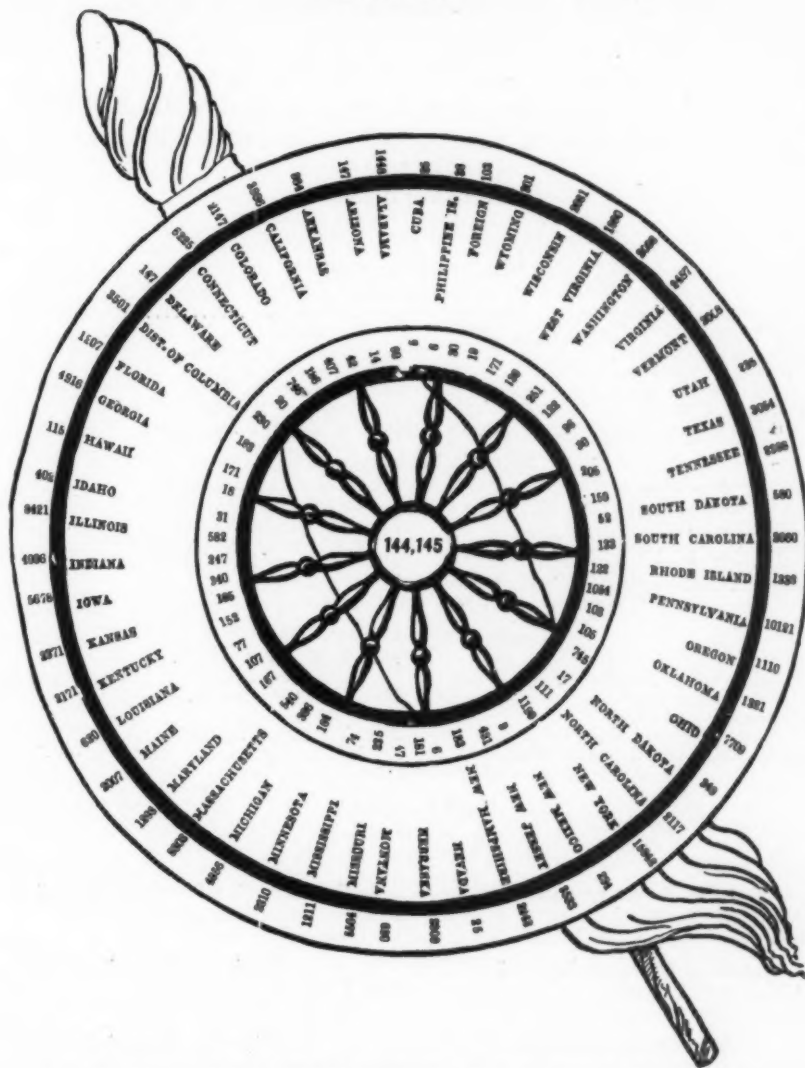
(b) COLE.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Cole b 15 Feb 1750 in New York City mar abt 1776 Barnhard Alberty.

(c) WADE.—Wanted any infor of Jonathan Wade who set in Medford, Mass 1632. Did his bro settle in Va at the same time?—P. W. A.

12056. DINGS.—Wanted any infor of Eliz. Dings of Greenbush, N. Y. who mar abt 1800 Henry Johnson. Wanted also his parentage. He lived in Herkimer Co., N. Y. in 1818.

(a) MORGAN-BUTTON.—Wanted to corres with desc of Hezekiah Morgan & of his w Eliphah Button.—C. E. W.

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